



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Approved and adopted by the Annual General Meeting, 4th May 1896.

Mr. ASTON WEBB, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE Council elected on the 10th June 1895 have held 23 meetings; and since the publication of the last Annual Report on the 9th May 1895, 27 meetings. These are exclusive of meetings held by Committees of the Council.

The death of Lord Leighton of Stretton, the gifted President of the Royal Academy of Arts, Royal Gold Medallist in 1894, has deprived the Institute of a distinguished member. An Hon. Associate since 1877, he was recently nominated by the Council an Hon. Fellow, and elected at the first Business Meeting of the current Session. The reminiscences of him by Mr. A. E. Street and Professor Aitchison, in the JOURNAL, are touching records of a great and interesting career.

Mr. Falkener, whose name was connected with early researches at Ephesus nearly fifty years ago, and whose literary and artistic works during a long life have rendered him illustrious, has been elected an Hon. Fellow.

In the course of the official year nine Fellows, of whom six were Associates, have been added to the Roll, which now numbers 594, as against 604 in May 1895; sixty-three gentlemen, of whom 15 were *Students*, have been elected Associates, increasing that class to 968, as against 921 last May. Seven Hon. Corresponding Members have been elected, namely, Alexander Wielemans and Ferdinand Fellner, of Vienna; Victor Schröter, of St. Petersburg; Hermann Josef Stübben and Friedrich Carl Heinmann, of Cologne; Baron von Lecoq, of Darmstadt; and Frederick Skjold Neckelmann, of Stuttgart; but no addition has been made to the class of Hon. Associates, which now numbers 55, as against 61 last May. The question of establishing a new class of members, to be called "Craftsmen," and to include persons indirectly connected with Architecture but ineligible for admission to the class of Hon. Associates, was discussed at a Special General Meeting last July, when its further consideration was postponed.

The Students and Probationers continue to increase in number. There are now 148 Students and 778 Probationers, although during the past twelve months, in consequence of a change of date, only one series of Examinations has been held instead of the two which have hitherto taken place in the Autumn and Spring. The second series for 1895-96 is to take place in June, instead of, as heretofore, in March.

The loss to the Institute by death during the year has been:—*Fellows*: Arthur Billing, E. P. Loftus Brock, T. Chatfeild Clarke, Henry Clutton (Hartswood), John Colson (Winchester), Thomas Cundy, Harry Drinkwater (Oxford), William Horton (Manchester), A. E. Johnson (Melbourne, Australia), J. T. Newman, J. P. St. Aubyn, and J. W. Trounson (Penzance); *Associates*: F. Lennox Canning (Johannesburg), E. E. Scott (Brighton), Thomas Wells, and George Wheelhouse; *Hon. Associates*: James Abernethy, a Past President of the Institution

of Civil Engineers, and George Richmond, R.A.; *Hon. Fellow*: Lord Leighton, P.R.A.; and *Hon. Corr. Members*: Emile Bœswillwald (Paris), Richard Morris Hunt (New York), Royal Gold Medallist in 1893, and J. P. N. da Silva (Lisbon).

A Preliminary Examination for admission as *Probationer* was held in London, Liverpool, and Newcastle last November, when 96 persons passed. An Intermediate Examination was held in London at the same time, when 22 Probationers qualified as *Students*. A Final Examination was held in London, Liverpool, and Bristol, when 35 persons (11 of whom were *Students*) qualified for candidature as Associate. Statistics of these examinations follow:—

Examination	Applied	Attended	Not passed	Relegated for periods	Passed and registered
Preliminary . . .	134	{ Exempted 59 Examined 63 }	—	26	96
Intermediate . . .	51	42	—	20	22
Final . . .	72	68	—	33	35

For purposes of comparison it may be desirable to state that, in the Autumn Examinations of 1894, 103 persons were registered as *Probationers*, 29 as *Students*, and 64 qualified for candidature as *Associate*; in those of 1893, 73 were registered as *Probationers*, 36 as *Students*, and 63 qualified for candidature as *Associate*. From the first Preliminary Examination, held in November 1889, there has been but a slight annual variation in the number of those who have qualified as *Probationers*, the fee for admission having been one guinea. From the 1st January 1896 for all those who at that date were neither *Probationers* nor *Students*, or who had not made application for admission to the Preliminary Examination, the fees have been raised: that for admission to the Preliminary being now two guineas (instead of one); for the Intermediate, three guineas (instead of two); and for the Final, four guineas (instead of three), although three out of the four guineas will still be carried forward as the candidate's entrance fee to the Class of *Associates* should he be elected within eighteen months from the date of passing. Moreover, candidates specially exempted by the Council from the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations are now required to pay a fee of three guineas for admission to the Final Examination, and another three guineas as entrance fee when elected *Associates*.

The Ashpitel Prize for the calendar year 1895 was not awarded, none of the 61 persons who qualified during the year for candidature as *Associate* having sufficiently distinguished himself to merit the Prize. Instead thereof, books to the value of five guineas were presented respectively to Mr. George John Thrift Reavell [A.] and Mr. William Charles Waymouth [A.], *Probationer* 1889, *Student* 1891, and *Arthur Cates A.A. Scholar* 1892.

The retirement of Mr. Arthur Cates from the Chairmanship of the Board of Examiners (Architecture)—a step unhappily rendered necessary for reasons of health—is a matter of profound regret, which will be shared by all who have at heart the cause of architectural education, to the promotion of which he has devoted so many years' unwearied service. The Council had recently the gratification of announcing another prize offered by Mr. Cates as an inducement to care and diligence on the part of such *Students* as are preparing for the Final Examination; and, taking this as an earnest of his continued interest in the welfare of the Examinations, the inception and successful establishment of which were due to him, they indulge the hope that, although his active services are withdrawn, the Board of Examiners may continue to enjoy the advantage of his experience and advice.

The Council observe with much satisfaction the multiplication of facilities throughout the country for the systematic training of young men desirous of becoming architects, and it is encouraging to note the numerous instances recorded in the KALENDAR where the Courses of Instruction laid down have been arranged expressly to meet the requirements of the

Institute Examinations. The Council are glad to recognise in this connection the admirable scheme of study recently formulated, and now in successful operation, at the Architectural Association. The establishment of a School of Architecture and of the Applied Arts at University College, Liverpool, accompanied by the endowment of a Professorial Chair, has been followed by the creation of a Chair of Architecture at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College; and there is every likelihood that at no distant date a like Professorship will be founded at the University of Edinburgh.

The Royal Gold Medal for the Promotion of Architecture was presented to Mr. James Brooks, Vice-President, last June, for his executed works as an Architect. That for the year 1896 has been awarded to Mr. Ernest George, Vice-President, for his executed works as an Architect; and notification has been received of Her Majesty's gracious approval.

The number of competitors for this year's Prizes and Studentships exceeded that of any former year. The designs and drawings submitted were generally of a high standard of excellence, and, together with those sent in by Students and Prizemen of 1895, formed an exceedingly interesting and creditable collection. The galleries on the ground-floor not being available, the resources of the Institute in the matter of hanging-room were severely taxed, and the Library had to be used for the purpose. The Annual Exhibition, open to the public from the 10th to the 20th January, attracted a large number of visitors, nearly eight hundred persons having signed the visitors' book during the nine days the drawings were on view. The Deed of Award was read to the Business Meeting of the 13th January, and it afforded the Council satisfaction that, owing to the high quality of the work submitted, they were able to bestow prizes in all the competitions. The Presentation of Prizes took place on the 20th January, when the Annual Address to Students was delivered, in the absence of the President, by Mr. Alex. Graham, Vice-President. The various designs and drawings were critically reviewed in Papers read the same evening by Messrs. William Young, Frank T. Baggallay, and Beresford Pite on behalf of the Art Standing Committee. The Essays placed first, second, and third have since been reviewed in the JOURNAL [p. 281] by Dr. Frank Granger, of Nottingham. Several of the premiated works were selected, as in former years, for exhibition at Allied Centres, including measured drawings of Hampton Court Palace by the Silver Medallist, Mr. H. P. G. Maule, *Probationer*, and those of Gedney Church by Mr. C. W. Smith, *Probationer*; the Design for an Institute of Architects by the Soane Medallist, Mr. Shekleton Balfour [A.], and those of Mr. John Anderson [A.] and Mr. E. A. Rickards, placed second and third respectively in the same competition; Drawings of Bishop Gower's Screen by the Pugin Student, Mr. C. C. Brewer; drawings of Sant' Anastasia, Verona, by the Owen Jones Student, Mr. H. C. Corlette [A.]; the Design for a Stone Bridge by Mr. H. A. Crouch [A.], Tite Prizeman; and the Design for a Band-Stand by Mr. J. H. Tonge, Grissell Prizeman. The above were accompanied by specimens of the drawings submitted by Messrs. F. M. Harvey and S. Chesney for admission to the Intermediate Examination of last November. The pamphlet of subjects for next year's Studentships and Prizes has been issued to every subscribing member at home and abroad, and the Council trust that a larger proportion even than heretofore of the younger members will compete for the valuable Prizes in their gift.

During the official year only one application has been made for a Certificate to act as District Surveyor in London, and none for that of Building Surveyor under local authorities. Mr. Harold Griffiths, of the London School Board Offices, was examined last November, and granted a Certificate of Competency to act as District Surveyor. The Statutory Board of Examiners have consequently had little occasion to meet. A Special Committee, appointed during the official year 1894-95, presented an Interim Report on the position of District Surveyors in face of the conditions imposed upon them, to which the Council referred in their last

Annual Report [Vol. II. p. 445]. Mr. Charles Fowler's resignation of the office of Chairman of the Statutory Board is a cause of regret to the Council. Mr. Fowler, who had held that position since 1884, has been a member of the Board for some twenty-seven years, his valuable services during that long period having been given with unstinted devotion.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Member of the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under section 175 of the London Building Act 1894, in succession to the late Mr. Cubitt Nichols. The Tribunal consequently now consists of Mr. Hudson, appointed by the Home Secretary; Mr. Arthur Cates, appointed by the Council; and Mr. Penfold, appointed by the Council of the Surveyors' Institution. Mr. Cates has been re-elected Chairman of the Tribunal, the duties of which are both onerous and important.

Representations having been made as to the desirability of issuing Certificates of Alliance to the various Societies allied to the Institute, Certificates made out in the names of the fifteen non-Metropolitan Societies within the United Kingdom were forwarded to the respective Societies in June of last year. A similar Certificate had previously been sent, at the personal request of Mr. Horbury Hunt, then President of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales, to the headquarters of that Allied Society in Sydney.

A new "Form of Agreement and Schedule of Conditions for Building Contracts," which received the sanction of the Institute last May, was issued to members on the 25th July 1895; and the old Paper of "Heads of Conditions" was withdrawn from circulation in accordance with a Resolution of the General Meeting held 13th May 1895 [Vol. II. p. 522]. A large number of copies of the new Form has already been sold.

The appointment of a Special Committee to consider and report on Public Competitions and on matters connected therewith has been effected; also a Special Committee to consider and report on that portion of the President's Address delivered at the opening Meeting of the current Session, which was entitled "The Class of Fellows: an Appeal and a Suggestion." Numerous matters connected with the latter subject, including Memorials received, have been referred to the Special Committee.

The Council are glad to record that efforts made to place the British School of Archaeology at Athens in a better financial position than it has enjoyed since its establishment have been successful. The representations made last year and described in the Annual Report, on the subject of archaeological research in India, have again occupied the attention of the Council; and a Memorial on the subject, duly signed and sealed, has been addressed, as follows:—

To the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—

My LORD,—The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have the honour to draw your Lordship's attention to the following matter in connection with the Archaeological Survey of the North-West Provinces of India and Oudh, which is still far from complete.

In the Annual Report of the Architectural Section of the Archaeological Survey of that district for the year ending 30th June 1894, it is stated in the Programme for 1894-95 that, "according to present arrangements only one more camping season is to be devoted to archaeological researches in the Provinces, and in October 1895 the work is to stop altogether. There is so much remaining to be done that one feels diffident in sketching out the programme of this final tour. There is work enough for some years to come to occupy the attention of the department, as the greater part of its ancient buildings remain to be surveyed."

As to the cost of the work, it is stated that as only 300 Rs. (say £19) were permitted to be spent in paying the Photographic assistant, his services had to be dispensed with as soon as that sum had been expended. It also appears that the staff of draughtsmen consisted of from seven to ten men, apparently all natives, and probably not paid on a very extravagant scale. When the cost of printing, &c., has been added and the receipts from sales of the publications deducted, the net cost to the Government of India must be a mere trifle, and yet it appears that the work, in spite of its intensely interesting and important character, is already entirely stopped.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects had the honour of pointing out to your Lordship's predecessor in office, in a memorial dated the 12th February 1894, the great importance of this work. A few more years would lead to its completion, and should the work now be stopped, it will involve, whenever the work might be started again, the training of a new staff and countless fresh difficulties. We would therefore respectfully urge that, were the Govern-

ment to reconsider this question and grant the small sum necessary for its continuation, a great boon would be conferred on the artistic and scientific world. Our only excuse for troubling your Lordship in this matter is the surpassing interest attaching to these buildings.—We have the honour, &c.

The foregoing was executed on the 2nd March, and the Council have been favoured with the following reply:—

India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.: 22 April 1896.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd March enclosing a Memorial from the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the subject of the closing of the operations of the Archaeological Survey of India in the North-West Provinces and Oudh from the month of October next; and in reply I am to state for the information of your Council that a copy of the same has been forwarded to the Government of India for such action in the matter as they may deem advisable.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. EMERSON, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

(Signed) A. GODLEY.

On the occasion of a visit to London last May of members of the Association of Architects and Engineers of Rhenish Prussia, the Council had the honour of receiving the Vice-President Stübben and a small contingent of the party. Arrangements were subsequently made for them to visit buildings of interest in the Metropolis and also Canterbury Cathedral. The rare distinction of *Grand Officier* of the Legion of Honour, conferred by the French Government upon Monsieur Charles Garnier, Royal Gold Medallist in 1886, President of the Société Centrale des Architectes Français, a Body between which and the Institute most cordial relations have always existed, received the warm congratulations of the Council. At a banquet given in Paris on the 7th March to celebrate the event the Council were officially represented by the Secretary of the Institute, who was staying in Paris at the time on leave of absence.

In response to representations from Allied Societies and from various members, the Council have decided to hold a Dinner of the Institute annually; and that such Dinner shall occasionally take place at one of the non-Metropolitan Centres in concert with the Allied Society of the district. Arrangements are being made to hold the Dinner this year at Manchester on Wednesday, the 20th May, the evening function to be preceded during the afternoon by a General Meeting in the rooms of the Manchester Society. The President, Mr. Penrose, will take the Chair at both Meeting and Dinner. Members have already been advised of particulars as to Dinner Tickets, &c., and the Council hope that a large company, especially from the Northern and Midland Counties, will be present on the occasion.

The Literature Standing Committee report that since their election last June they have held eight meetings, making nine altogether since the issue of the last Annual Report. They appointed Mr. Alex. Graham, F.S.A., Chairman, and Messrs. R. Elsey Smith and Arthur S. Flower, M.A., Hon. Secretaries. They desire to express their deep sense of the loss that not only the Committee but the Institute has sustained by the death of Mr. Loftus Brock.

The Committee have under consideration the extension of the use of the Loan Library to non-Metropolitan members, and steps are being taken to ascertain in what manner this desirable end may be obtained more effectually and generally than is at present the case. A Catalogue prepared by the Librarian was printed in the current issue of the KALENDAR, and the question of publishing it separately is being considered. The Council are most desirous of seeing the collection of works in the Loan Library increased. Members who possess books of an educational character, with the use of which they are able to dispense, may do a service to the Institute by presenting them.

The major part of the Palladio portion of the Burlington-Devonshire Collection has been bound in the seventeen original portfolios. The Committee have also had under consideration the Texier Manuscripts, relating to the Architecture of Constantinople, and have directed that two separate indices be made, viz.: (1) Of the names of the different subjects contained in the MSS., distinguishing those to which designs are attached; (2) Of the drawings.

Mr. Graham, Colonel Prendergast, and Mr. Sydney Smirke are acting as a sub-

Committee to consider and report upon the drawings and photographs in the Library and the best method of dealing with them. Meanwhile the late Mr. Nesfield's folio sketch-books are being bound in four volumes under the superintendence of Mr. R. Phénè Spiers, and the octavo sketch-books are to be placed under glass in the Library.

The following Sessional Papers arranged for by the Committee have been read:—"The Sculptured Columns of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus," by Dr. Murray [*H.A.*], on 18th November 1895; "Græco-Phœnician Architecture in Cyprus," by Dr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, on 16th December 1895; "Saint-Front of Périgueux, and the Domed Churches of Périgord and La Charente," by Mr. R. Phénè Spiers [*F.*], on 17th February 1896; "Saint-Pierre-ès-Liens: The Ancient Cathedral of Geneva," by M. Louis Viollier [*Hon. Corr. M.*] and Mr. Lawrence Harvey [*F.*] on 6th March. A Paper, by Mr. R. F. Chisholm [*F.*], descriptive of the Palace of Baroda, has been prepared for the General Meeting of the 18th May. A question relating to the custody of the MSS. of Sessional and other Papers, &c., not accepted for or printed in the JOURNAL has been submitted to the Committee, and proposed regulations relating to the care of such manuscripts have been considered.

The Council desire to express their appreciation of the able Papers, articles, and reviews which appear in the JOURNAL, and take the present opportunity of acknowledging their obligations to the various authors. Especially is such acknowledgment due to the authors of Papers, of sterling practical value, read before the Allied Societies, and presented for publication in the JOURNAL. Further, the Council acknowledge their indebtedness to several gentlemen who are not members of the Institute for literary contributions, notably, Professor the Rev. Dr. Sayce; Mr. James Grahame, of Glasgow; Mr. W. Arnold Jolly, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. John Leaning, F.S.I.; Mr. Henry Reilly, M.Inst.C.E.; and M. Antonin Barthélémy, who is in London collecting statistics on the subject of Education in this country. Before leaving this subject the Council would direct attention to the fact that the Library owes some of its most valued acquisitions of recent years to the JOURNAL reviews. Publishers, fully realising the value of criticism from men of recognised attainments in special subjects, send copies for notice of new issues of works on architectural, archæological, and cognate subjects; and these copies, after serving the reviewer's purpose, go to enrich the Library.

In the statement annually made by the Librarian to the Literature Committee, he reports that from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 the total additions to the Reference Library amounted to 115 volumes and 64 pamphlets; and the total additions to the Loan Library 18 volumes and 4 pamphlets. Of drawings, prints, and photographs, 157 sheets and 2 volumes have been presented, exclusive of the *A.A. Sketch Book*. One medal was presented. The works purchased comprise 19 volumes and 11 pamphlets for the Reference Library, and 8 volumes for the Loan Library, together with several Parliamentary papers. The attendances of readers in the Reference Library numbered 2,377 (last year 2,838). The number of tickets (exclusive of renewals) issued for admission to the use of both the Loan and Reference Libraries was 37 (last year 83). The number of volumes issued on loan was 853 (last year 986).

Among important works purchased for the Library, special mention may be made of Ongania's magnificent monograph on St. Mark's, Venice, arrangements for the suitable binding of which have just been concluded. A rare sixteenth-century edition of Vitruvius (12mo. Florence 1513) has been purchased, the copy already in the Library being incomplete; and Baron von Le Coq [*Hon. Corr. M.*] has presented the celebrated German edition in two volumes (large 4to. Leipzig 1796), which was one of the few wanting to complete the collection of Vitruvius in the Library. The Italian translation of Alberti's *De Re Edificatoria* (4to. Venice 1565) was presented by Mr. J. J. Cole; and a well-preserved, handsomely bound copy of the original edition, published after the great Florentine's death (sm. fol. Florence 1485), has been presented by Mr. Arthur Cates. Among other rare works received during the

official year are Rossi's *Ornamenti di fabbriche antiche e moderni di Roma* (4to. Rome 1600), presented by Mr. W. A. Pite; a curious series of pamphlets collected in a volume and entitled *Frauds and Abuses at St. Paul's* (sm. 8vo. London 1712), presented by Mr. P. Gordon Smith; and Milizia's *Memorie degli architetti, &c.*, presented by Mr. John Hebb. Among other valuable presents of comparatively new works the Council have pleasure in noting *Strassburg und seine Bauten*, prepared and issued by the Architects and Engineers' Association of Elsass-Lothringen; and *Köln und seine Bauten*, by the kindred Association of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia.

The Reports of the three other Standing Committees submitted to the Council, and approved by them, here follow:—

REPORT OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE.

Fourteen meetings have been held since the publication of the last report. Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., was appointed Chairman; Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., Vice-Chairman; and Messrs. Edward W. Mountford and Owen Fleming, Hon. Secretaries.

Vauxhall Bridge.—In compliance with a suggestion from the Bridges Committee of the London County Council, your Committee prepared a sketch design for the proposed new bridge over the Thames at Vauxhall. The design having been approved by the Council, a deputation of the Committee met the Bridges Committee upon July 17th, and, after presenting their design and fully stating their views, were cordially thanked for the trouble they had taken in the matter.

Trinity Almshouses, Mile End, E..—Having heard that the demolition of these buildings was threatened by the Trinity House Corporation, your Committee prepared a memorial asking the Corporation to allow them to remain. Upon the receipt of an unfavourable reply, the Committee obtained leave to appear before the Charity Commissioners at the public inquiry held to consider the proposals of the Corporation, when the President and Mr. Macvicar Anderson ably supported the protest against the destruction of the Almshouses. The decision of the Charity Commissioners is not yet announced.

North British Railway Hotel.—The proposal of the Railway Company to erect a mammoth hotel in Princes Street, Edinburgh, has received considerable attention from your Committee, who have endeavoured to obtain a reduction in the height of the new buildings, so as to bring the hotel more into harmony with the general architectural character of the city. Unfortunately their efforts have been unavailing.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—A memorial was addressed by your Committee to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, pointing out that the new clock-dials on the south-west tower appeared to mar the effect of Sir Christopher Wren's design, and expressing a hope that some alteration might be made.

Critical Report on Students' Work.—Upon the request of the Council the Committee undertook the critical examination of the work submitted by competitors for the Prizes and Studentships 1896, and appointed Messrs. W. Young, F. T. Baggallay, and Beresford Pite as a sub-committee to prepare the reports, which were made at the Ordinary Meeting held 20th January 1896.

St. Mary Woolnoth.—In consequence of the renewal by the City and South London Railway Company of their proposal to demolish this church, your Committee prepared a Petition protesting against the vandalistic and unnecessary nature of the proposal. The Petition was presented to Parliament by Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P., and the matter is now under the consideration of the House of Commons.

Sessional Papers.—The Committee have arranged two of the Sessional Meetings. The first was held on the 3rd February, when Papers on "Wood-carving" were read by Mr. W. H. Romaine-Walker [A.], and Messrs. J. E. Knox, W. Aumonier, and W. S. Frith. Many valuable specimens of wood-carving were kindly lent by the South Kensington Authorities and others. At the second Meeting, held on the 20th April, Papers were read by Mr. Halsey Ricardo, architect, and Mr. Christopher Whall, painter, upon "The Architect's Use of Colour."

Holborn to Strand Improvement.—Your Committee, having considered the proposed new street from Holborn to the Strand, prepared an alternative scheme, which has been submitted for the consideration of the Improvement Committee of the London County Council. The scheme met with the approval of the County Council's officials, but was not recommended by the Improvement Committee.

Your Committee have, however, reason to hope that it will receive further consideration from the County Council, especially as a new Improvement Committee has recently been appointed.

Trinity College, Dublin.—Some correspondence has passed between your Committee and the Authorities of the College respecting the proposed erection of a new "Graduates' Memorial" building in the College, of Red Dumfries stone, the use of which material, it was felt, would go far to destroy the beauty of Sir William Chambers's design.

The late Mr. Thomas Thornycroft's Statue of "Boadicea."—Your Committee are pleased to report that they have been consulted by the Committee who have the erection of this important group of statuary in hand, as to the best site for the purpose. A sub-committee was appointed to view the work, and the matter is still under consideration.

REPORT OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Practice Standing Committee have held six meetings. They elected as Chairman, Mr. Edw. A. Gruning; as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Edwin T. Hall; and as Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Henry Cowell Boyes and F. H. A. Hardcastle.

Amongst the matters considered by the Committee the chief have been: The payment of architects' fees by Fire Offices in connection with the settlement of fire claims and re-instatement after fires; Party-Wall and other Notices under the London Building Act 1894; the By-laws proposed by the London County Council under the Metropolis Local Management Act 1855; and the Institute Schedule of Professional Practice and Charges of Architects.

With respect to the first of these, negotiations are still in progress with the Fire Offices, and it is hoped that a satisfactory result will be arrived at. The Party-Wall and other Notices prepared by the Committee have been approved by the Council and issued. The suggestions made with reference to the proposed By-laws under the Metropolis Local Management Act were submitted to the London County Council. A proposed amended Paper on the subject of the Professional Charges of Architects has been prepared by a sub-committee, and is still under consideration.

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Since the date of the last Annual Report the Science Committee have held nine meetings, with an average attendance of thirteen members. The Committee elected in June last appointed Mr. P. Gordon Smith, Chairman; Professor Unwin, F.R.S., Vice-Chairman; and Messrs. William C. Street and H. D. Searles-Wood, Hon. Secretaries.

The proceedings of the Committee in regard to experimental research so far as brickwork-testing is concerned were laid before the Institute at the Ordinary Meeting of the 30th March, and need not be repeated here. The Committee desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to Sir William Arrol and to the London and India Docks Joint Committee for the valuable assistance rendered by them in carrying out these experiments. Further experiments have been prepared for, and will be put in hand in June next. When these are completed the Committee expect to be able to lay before the Institute detailed and reliable information, from which general conclusions may be arrived at with regard to the strength of brickwork of various descriptions at different stages.

The inquiry as to the acoustical properties of different buildings has not proceeded so rapidly as could have been wished, but efforts are being made to get experiments made throughout the Kingdom by members of the Institute.

The approaching Building Trades Exhibition and Handicraft Competitions of 1897 are now engaging the attention of the Committee, with a view to rendering the competitions better known, and to making them more complete and exhaustive than was the case in 1895, when the assistance of the Institute was only evoked at the last moment, and the preparatory arrangements were somewhat hurried.

Various useful inventions have been brought before the notice of the Committee, but not of such a character as to need any special report.

FINANCES.

The Accounts of Ordinary Funds for 1895, prepared by Messrs. Saffery, Sons & Co., Chartered Accountants, and audited by Mr. Frederick Todd [F.] and Mr. Wm. Woodward [A.], the Hon. Auditors appointed by the Annual General Meeting of 1895, here follow:—

Income and Expenditure Account of Ordinary Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1895.

Dr.	Exclusive of Entrance Fees, Final Examination Fees, and Subscriptions received in advance for 1896.	Cr.
EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.
To ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—		BY ORDINARY INCOME—
Rent.....	£ 760 0 0	Subscriptions—
Gas and Electric Lighting.....	72 6 0	Fellows.....
Coals	20 14 0	Ditto, Arrears.....
	853 0 0	Associates.....
Salaries and Extra Assistance.....	1347 14 10	Ditto, Arrears.....
General Printing, Stationery, Postage, Petty Expenses, and Gratuities.....	326 8 0	Hon. Associates.....
Expenses of General Meetings, Exhibitions, &c., Housekeeping (including Office Attendant)	279 10 3	
Advertisements in Newspapers.....	143 9 7	Dividends on Stocks and Shares.....
Examination Expenses.....	21 0 0	Sale of Publications (other than the JOURNAL and KALENDAR)
General Repairs.....	187 10 1	Use of Rooms—
Fire Insurance.....	21 11 6	District Surveyors' Association.....
Medals and other Prizes.....	173 4 0	Architectural Association
Grant to Library.....	50 0 0	
Grant to Architectural Association.....	100 0 0	Examination Fees—
The JOURNAL—		Statutory
Reporting	66 3 0	Preliminary
Printing.....	879 19 1	Intermediate
Postage and Binding.....	137 11 2	
Illustrations	243 19 11	Balance (Deficit)
	1327 13 2	335 17 0
Less amounts for Sales and Advertisements	411 5 7	152 2 0
	916 7 7	
The KALENDAR—		
Printing	112 16 6	
Postage and Carriage	10 18 5	
	153 14 11	
Less amounts for Sales and Advertisements	46 1 6	
Contributions to Allied Societies	107 13 5	
Miscellaneous Expenses—	199 13 6	
Accountants	19 3 0	
Solicitors	132 15 0	
Sundries	7 19 4	
	159 17 4	
	£5272 15 5	£5272 15 5

Dr. Balance Sheet of Ordinary Funds, 31st December 1895.

Dr.	LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.	Cr.
To Sundry Creditors outstanding	£ 615 19 6	By Cash at Bankers'	£ 208 3 8
To Examinations: Fees anticipatory of election	359 2 0	Less Brick Testing Fund Balance	2 4 8
To Subscriptions for 1896 received in advance	91 7 0	By Investments:—	205 19 0
To Accumulated Fund (being surplus of Assets over Liabilities)—		Architectural Union Co., 202 Shares	2828 0 0
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12539 15 11	£1000 2s per Cent. Consols	925 9 6
Less Arrears included in above balance since received or cancelled	252 0 0		3753 9 6
Depreciation written off Furniture	65 10 8	By Property:—	
	317 10 8	Furniture, Fittings, and Fixtures, as per last Balance Sheet	2497 8 1
	12222 5 3	New Furniture and Fixtures during 1895	124 8 2
Add Arrears for 1895, as per contra	164 17 0		2021 16 3
Entrance Fees—		Less Depreciation	65 10 8
2 Fellows (£5. 5s. each)	10 10 0		2556 5 7
5 ditto from Associate class (£2. 2s. each)	10 10 0	Printed Books and Manuscripts	3700 0 0
86 Associates (£3. 3s. each)	270 18 0	Oil Paintings	1800 0 0
Fees of candidates forfeited	22 1 0	Lithographs, Prints, &c.	400 0 0
	12701 1 3	Water-colour, Sepia, &c.	600 0 0
Less Balance at debit of Income and Expenditure Account	152 2 0	Models, Plaster Busts, &c.	140 0 0
	12548 19 3	Marble Busts	150 0 0
SAFFERY, SONS, & CO.,	£13615 7 9		9345 5 7
Chartered Accountants.		By Debtors:—	
		JOURNAL Advertisements	83 6 8
For the Auditors' observations on the above accounts, <i>vide</i> the Auditors' Report appended [see page 411].		KALENDAR, ditto	30 0 0
Examined with the several vouchers and found to be correct. 1st April 1896. (Signed)			113 6 8
FREDK. TODD W.M. WOODWARD		By Subscriptions in Arrear—	
Note.—Messrs. Saffery, Sons, & Co. call attention to the fact that, in the above Balance Sheet, the liabilities for payment outstanding 31st December 1895 amount to £615. 19s. 6d. (exclusive of Examination "Fees anticipatory of election, £359. 2s. 0d.", and "Subscriptions for 1896 received in advance £91. 7s. 0d."); and that the liquid and available assets wherewith to meet these amount to £3959. 8s. 6d., as shown in the first two items on the Credit side.		1894	31 10 0
		1895, contra	164 17 0
			195 7 0
			£13615 7 9

The Revenue Account and Balance Sheet of Trust Funds for the year ended 31st December 1895, audited by Mr. Frederick Todd [F.] and Mr. William Woodward [A.], here follow:—

Revenue Account of Trust Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1895.

Dr.	Cr.
ALDWINCKLE STUDENTSHPHS:—	
To Balance carried forward	<u>£ 150 0 0</u>
	<u>150 0 0</u>
ASHMITH PRIZE FUND:—	
To Cost of Books for Prizeman [W. E. Vernon Crompton]	10 10 0
To Balance carried forward	15 7 0
	<u>25 17 0</u>
CARITABLE FUND:—	
To Cash paid Architects' Benevolent Society.....	5 5 0
To Balance carried forward	0 15 0
	<u>6 0 0</u>
DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—	
To Cost of Medals	2 15 0
To Balance carried forward	0 9 0
	<u>3 4 0</u>
GODWIN BURSARY:—	
To Cash paid Bursar 1894, 2nd instalment [H. P. Adams]	20 0 0
To Cost of Medal	1 19 6
To Balance carried forward	38 1 11
	<u>60 1 5</u>
GRISSELL LEGACY:—	
To Cash paid Prizeman [J. J. Fogerty]	10 10 0
To purchase of £40 Great Indian Peninsula Railway 5 per Cent. Guaranteed Stock.....	69 14 10
	<u>80 4 10</u>
LIBRARY FUND:—	
To Purchase of Books, Binding, &c.	24 18 0
To Printing, Stationery, &c.	11 17 5
To Petty Expenses	1 7 1
To Balance carried forward	52 2 2
	<u>90 4 8</u>
OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP:—	
To Cash paid Student 1895, 1st instalment [J. J. Jeasse]..	25 0 0
To Cost of Medal of Merit	2 0 0
To purchase of £100 Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Stock	183 2 0
	<u>210 2 0</u>
PUGIN MEMORIAL FUND:—	
To Cash paid Student 1894 [R. S. Balfour]	40 0 0
To extra Prize [J. A. R. Inglis].....	5 5 0
To Cost of Metals	3 9 6
To Purchase of £20 L. & N.W. Rail. 4 per Cent. Pref. Stock	29 12 6
To Balance carried forward	12 12 4
	<u>90 19 4</u>
TITE LEGACY FUND:—	
To Cash paid Prizeman 1894, 1st instalment [A. R. Hennell]	20 0 0
To Purchase of £47 5s. 2 <i>½</i> per Cent. Consols	50 7 8
To Cost of Medal of Merit	2 0 0
	<u>72 7 8</u>
TRAVELLING FUND:—	
To Purchase of £60 Madras Railway 4 <i>½</i> per Cent. Stock...	87 9 2
	<u>87 9 2</u>
By Balance from last Account	150 0 0
By Dividend on 20 Shares, Architectural Union Co., at 5 <i>½</i> per share	5 0 0
	<u>150 0 0</u>
By Balance from last Account	20 17 0
By Dividends on 20 Shares, Architectural Union Co., at 5 <i>½</i> per share	5 0 0
	<u>25 17 0</u>
By Balance from last Account	0 13 7
By Dividends on £200. 10s. 2 <i>½</i> per Cent. Consols.....	5 6 5
	<u>6 0 0</u>
By Balance from last Account	0 8 6
By Dividends on £72 L. & N.W. Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	2 15 6
	<u>3 4 0</u>
By Balance from last Account	20 4 11
By Dividends on £1030 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	39 16 6
	<u>60 1 5</u>
By Balance from last Account	51 15 5
By Dividends on £260 and £40 Great Indian Peninsula Railway 5 per Cent. Stock	15 11 9
By Balance carried forward [deficit]	12 17 8
	<u>80 4 10</u>
By Balance from last Account	17 9 2
By Annual Donation from Mr. Sydney Smurke	5 0 0
By Entrance Donations of two Hon. Associates	4 4 0
By Grant from Ordinary Funds	50 0 0
By Balance of Nesfield Sketches Fund	10 7 0
By Fines (Loan Collection)	3 4 6
	<u>90 4 8</u>
By Balance from last Account	88 1 2
By Dividends on £1773. 6s. 8d. Midland Railway 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock	51 8 6
By Dividends on £750 and £100 Gt. Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Stock	38 13 4
By Balance carried forward [deficit]	31 19 0
	<u>210 2 0</u>
By Balance from last Account	49 19 6
By Dividends on £1050 and £20 L. & N.W. Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	40 19 10
	<u>90 19 4</u>
By Balance from last Account	38 8 0
By Dividends on £1102. 15s. and £47 5s. 2 <i>½</i> per Cent. Consols	29 12 10
By Balance carried forward [deficit]	4 6 10
	<u>72 7 8</u>
By Balance from last Account	47 4 11
By Dividends on £770 Madras Railway 4 <i>½</i> per Cent. Stock	33 9 10
By Balance carried forward [deficit]	6 14 5
	<u>87 9 2</u>

For the Auditors' observations on the above accounts, *vide* the Auditors' Report appended [see p. 411].

I examined with the several vouchers and found to be correct, 1st April 1896.

(Signed) *FREDK. TODD,*
Wm. WOODWARD,

Dr.*Balance Sheet of Trust Funds, 31st December 1895.***Cr.**

To	ASHPITEL PRIZE FUND :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Capital—29 Shares in the Architectural Union Company, Limited at £14 per Share	280 0 0	By Government and other Securities for total value of
	Balance at credit of Revenue Account	15 7 0	Trust Funds invested 9192 16 1
			By Cash in hands of Bankers 213 9 6
To	CHARITABLE FUND :—		
	Capital—£290, 10s. 2 <i>½</i> per Cent. Consols	195 14 0	By the following Accounts [deficit balances] :—
	Balance at credit of Revenue Account	0 15 0	£ s. d.
To	DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND :—		Grissell Legacy 12 17 8
	Capital—£72 L. & N.W. Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	89 0 0	Owen Jones Fund 31 19 0
	Balance at credit of Revenue Account	0 9 0	Title Legacy 4 6 10
To	GODWIN BURSARY :—		Travelling Fund 6 14 5
	Capital—£1030 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	1344 13 6	55 17 11
	Balance at credit of Revenue Account	38 1 11	
To	GRISSELL LEGACY FUND :—		
	Capital—£300 Great Indian Peninsula Railway 5 per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	513 14 10	
To	LIBRARY FUND :—		
	Balance at credit of Revenue Account	52 2 2	
To	OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP :—		
	Capital—£1775. 6s. 8d. Midland Railway 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock	1773 0 0	
	£850 Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Stock	1450 12 0	
		3223 12 0	
To	PUGIN MEMORIAL FUND :—		
	Capital—£1070 L. & N.W. Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	1342 12 0	
	Balance at credit of Revenue Account	12 12 4	
To	TITE LEGACY FUND :—		
	Capital—£1150 2 <i>½</i> per Cent. Consols	1109 1 0	
To	TRAVELLING FUND :—		
	Capital—£830 Madras Railway 4 per Cent. Stock	1094 7 0	
To	ALDWINKLE STUDENTSHIPS FUND :—		
	Balance at credit of Revenue Account	150 0 0	
		£9462 3 6	£9462 3 6

For the Auditors' observations on the above account, *vide* the Auditors' Report appended [see page 411].Examined with the several vouchers and found to be correct. 1st April 1896. (Signed) *FREDK. TODD.* *W.M. WOODWARD.*

In conclusion, the Council submit an Estimate of Income and Expenditure of Ordinary Funds for the twelve months of 1896, exclusive of Entrance fees and Final Examination fees as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
Rent, Lighting, and Heating.....	875 0 0	Subscriptions and Arrears	4530 0 0
Salaries and Special Assistance.....	1335 0 0	Dividends on Stock and Shares	10 0 0
General Printing, Stationery, Postage, and Petty Expenses.....	400 0 0	Sale of Publications (other than JOURNAL and KALENDAR)	100 0 0
General Meetings, Exhibitions, &c.....	180 0 0	JOURNAL—	
Housekeeping (including Attendant)	140 0 0	Sales	40 0 0
Advertisements in Newspapers	45 0 0	Advertisements (net)	500 0 0
Examinations (Statutory and Institute)	325 0 0	KALENDAR—	
General Repairs	50 0 0	Sales	20 0 0
Fire Insurance	25 0 0	Advertisements (net)	30 0 0
Medals and other Prizes	170 0 0	Use of Rooms	50 0 0
Library and Collection (grant)	100 0 0	Examination Fees—	
JOURNAL (2,350 copies)—		Statutory	25 0 0
Reporting, Printing, Binding, Carriage, &c.	1300 0 0	Preliminary	250 0 0
KALENDAR (2,500 copies)—		Intermediate	125 0 0
Printing, Carriage, &c.	150 0 0	400 0 0	
Contributions to Allied Societies	220 0 0		
Legal, Parliamentary, and other expenses	250 0 0		
	£5565 0 0		£5750 0 0
Estimated Balance [see below]	185 0 0		
	£5750 0 0		

It will be observed that no grant to the Architectural Association is included in the above Estimate, as was the case last year. The Council have, however, received a Report from the Architectural Association stating that 135 students in its classes during the past year have been studying as candidates for the Institute Examinations. As the grant of £100 per annum towards the educational work of the Association was originally made for a period of three years, and was continued for the year 1895, which has now expired, the Council recommend to the Institute that the sum of £100 be granted for the year 1896 to the Architectural Association, in furtherance of its educational work.

* * * The Annual General Meeting having approved and adopted the Council's recommendation to make a grant this year of £100 to the Architectural Association, the estimated balance of Income over Expenditure on the 31st December 1896, viz. £85, will be reduced to £85.



9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 7th May 1896.

CHRONICLE.

THE COUNCIL : 1896-97 [p. 381].

Nominations by Fellows and Associates.

The following Associate has been nominated as Associate-Member of Council for the ensuing year of office—namely, JAMES SIVEWRIGHT GIBSON. The nomination has been made, under the provisions of By-law 30, by the following Fellows and Associates:—W. F. Unsworth, Hampden W. Pratt, William A. Pite, John Hebb, G. H. Fellowes-Prymne, Leonard Stokes, *Fellows*; and H. V. Lanchester, John Begg, R. Shekleton Balfour, John E. Newberry, Sidney K. Greenslade, J. Humphreys Jones, Owen Fleming, Andrew N. Prentice, *Associates*.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES: 1896-97
[p. 381].

Nominations by Fellows and Associates.

The following nominations to Standing Committees have been made by Fellows and Associates under the provisions of By-law 49:—

Art Standing Committee.

WILLIAM ARTHUR WEBB [A.]: nominated by Charles Bell, C. W. Lovett, Frederick William Tarring, George H. Bibby, *Fellows*; and Alfred Millwood, Robert F. Hodges, Ernest A. E. Woodrow, *Associates*.

Literature Standing Committee.

GEORGE HENRY BIBBY [F.]: nominated by Charles Bell, Frederick William Tarring, George Highton, Arthur Ardon, *Fellows*; and W. Arthur Webb, George Harvey, Alfred Millwood, Robert F. Hodges, *Associates*.

Practice Standing Committee.

WILLIAM WARLOW GWYTHER [F.]: nominated by Charles J. Shoppee, John Clarkson, Thomas Batterbury, Henry Hall, C. Herbert Shoppee, Thomas E. Colleutt, *Fellows*; and R. Stark Wilkinson, *Associate*.

GEORGE HUBBARD [F.]: nominated by Lewis H. Isaacs, Thomas Batterbury, John Clarkson,

Thomas E. Colleutt, George Inskip, Henry Hall, *Fellows*; and R. Stark Wilkinson, *Associate*.

Mr. Penrose's Tour.

A letter, dated 19th ult., from the President, who was then at Patras, in Greece, has been received by the Secretary of the Institute, as follows:—

I had not at any time during my stay at Athens forgotten your request that I should send you some account of anything I thought likely to interest the readers of the JOURNAL; but I found the work I had undertaken demanded all my attention, and left me no leisure that I could at all satisfactorily employ on the object referred to. It was necessary for me to examine the weak places of the Parthenon, and to discuss the remedies with the local committee, with whom I am glad to say I worked very harmoniously; and I hope that finally the measures which will be taken will secure the Parthenon against danger from any repetition of an earthquake of similar or even greater violence than that which occurred in 1894. All this occupied much time and much climbing. There was also a journey to Pentelicus to examine the stones which are being prepared for the repairs. This business, however, is too long a matter for a letter, and all I will add to what I have said is to give you my opinion that there will be, if the work is done, as I hope and believe it will be done, no disfigurement to the temple, and scarcely any sign of new material.

The only other object of interest in or near Athens to which I was able to give any attention was the important excavation which has been conducted by the German Archaeological School under Dr. Dörpfeld for the discovery of the great water supply of Athens, the Enneacrunus. Some archaeologists of authority do not yet admit that the actual Enneacrunus has been found; but at any rate a very complete system of water supply and distribution has been discovered, and not without archaeological arguments to set against those of the doubters. The main conduit which brought the water to these works has been traced for a considerable distance, almost, or quite, as far as the eastern boundary of the ancient city, and it is not an unreasonable expectation that it will be discovered nearer to the mountains which supplied the sources of the water.

The thing which struck me most was the admirable engineering of the whole work. The water was brought in shouldered pipes of very sound pottery. These, in the parts I could get at, are approximately 2 feet long and 8 inches in diameter, the joints being made good with lead in the most workmanlike manner. There are frequent inspection pits, and also inspection holes with carefully fitting covers in the pipes themselves; in fact, this hydraulic work of the age of

Pisistratus, at least 530 B.C., is as advanced as it could be done now. The sewage arrangements were also very complete under the roads, with numerous inspection cylinders, these being formed of large earthenware rings. The account of these works will certainly be very interesting when the Germans have time to publish it fully. A commencement has already been made in the *Mittteilungen* of last year—I think the second part.

Since leaving Athens I have been round by Poros, i.e. the newly excavated temple of Neptune, at Calanreia, Nauplia, the Heraeum of Argos, where a very large precinct with temples, loggias, &c., has been excavated by the Americans under Dr. Waldstein, and by Corinth, where the Americans under Dr. Richardson have just commenced what will probably turn out to be an important work. You have doubtless heard that the British School has commenced work in the island of Milos. Mr. Cecil Smith is much pleased with the prospects offered by the site. Then by Delphi, which, to understand it, deserves much more time and better weather than I had; when fully developed it cannot but be a great success. I am now proposing to continue my investigation of the orientation of the temples in Magna Graecia and part of Sicily as much as the time allows, so as to be back for the Manchester Meeting of the 20th May.

The Meeting and Dinner at Manchester.

The arrangements for the Meeting and Dinner to take place at Manchester on Wednesday the 20th inst. are now almost concluded. The President, Mr. Penrose, will hold a reception during the afternoon in the rooms of the Manchester Society, when Mr. Edward Salomons [F.] will read a Paper on "The Relations of the Institute to the 'Allied Societies.'" At the Dinner, which is to be held at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, the Institute will be honoured with the presence of a number of representative guests from Manchester and the North of England.

Books received from Publishers.

London Churches of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries by Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Nicholas Hawksmoor, and James Gibbs. Containing 64 plates and numerous smaller illustrations. With Historical and Descriptive Accounts by George H. Birch, F.S.A. [London: B. T. Batsford.]

A Text-book of the History of Architecture. By A. D. F. Hamlin, A.M., Adjunct-Professor of Architecture in the School of Mines, Columbia College. [New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.]

Cottages and Country Buildings. Designed by Thomas W. Cutler. [London: H. Cox.]

Stencils of Old Japan, from Originals in the Collection of Ernest Hart, D.C.L. (Member of the Japan Society.) With an Introductory Note. [London: J. S. Virtue & Co.]

Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture. By E. P. Evans. With a Bibliography and 78 illustrations. [London: William Heinemann.]

Metropolitan Sanitation, with Appendix containing the Public Health Act 1891, and By-laws and Regulations in

force throughout the Metropolis. By W. Herbert Daw, F.S.I. [London: F. P. Wilson.]

New Zealand Timbers and Forest Products. Compiled by Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New Zealand. [London: New Zealand Government Offices.]

Additions to the Library.

Mrs. Christian has presented to the Library a memoir, compiled by various hands, of her husband, the late Mr. Ewan Christian. The work, which is printed for private circulation, deals sympathetically with the life, work, and character of the deceased architect, the chapter under the second heading being an enlargement of the notice by Mr. Birch which appeared in the JOURNAL. The admirable portrait of Mr. Christian, which forms the frontispiece, is a copy of a life-sized crayon sketch drawn in 1876 by the late George Richmond, R.A.

Copies of *A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method*, by Professor Banister Fletcher [F.] and Mr. Banister F. Fletcher [A.], have been received from both the publisher and the authors [London: B. T. Batsford], and will be placed respectively in the Loan and Reference Libraries.

Mr. Norman C. H. Nisbett [A.] has presented a couple of pamphlets, of which he is the author, reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Hampshire Field Club, entitled respectively "Notes on the Roof of 'The Pilgrim's Hall, Winchester,'" and "A Description of the Chapel in Westbury Park, West Meon," each being illustrated by the author.

Theatre Panics and their Cure, by Archibald Young, with plans for a safe theatre, prepared by Thomas T. Paterson, has been received from Mr. Young [London: B. T. Batsford].

Hygiene des Städtebaus, by J. Stübben [Hon. Corr. M.], with 31 illustrations in the text; and *Essai de Classification et d'Appréciation des Formes*, by Professor L. Cloquet, have been received from the respective authors.

Mr. R. Langton Cole [A.] has presented a *Handbook to the Museum of Practical Geology*, Jermyn Street, S.W., and recommends it as a most useful guide to architectural students, laying particular stress upon the pages devoted to Building and Ornamental Stones as being an excellent introduction to the scientific aspects of the subject.

M. Eugène Müntz [Hon. Corr. M.] has presented on behalf of the Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts the following compilations by Ernest Vinet: *Bibliographie Méthodique et Raisonnée des Beaux-Arts* (Parts 1 & 2); and *Catalogue Méthodique de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts*.

Professor Unwin [H.A.] has presented the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the explosion and the precautions required to ensure the safety of cylinders of compressed gas.

The Editor of *The Builder's Journal* has for-

warded Volumes I. and II. of his periodical for the Loan Collection.

The Catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library, a work comprising over 1,100 pages, has been presented by Mr. and Mrs. Avery and the Trustees of Columbia College in New York. A description of the Avery Library, with an account of its foundation and objects, will be found at page 188 of the present volume of the JOURNAL, in an article contributed by Mr. Barr Ferree [Hon. Corr. M.].

The Engineering Magazine for April (New York & London), just received, contains the second part of Mr. R. W. Gibson's excellent Paper on "The "Architecture of Modern Bank Buildings," dealing with the site, the exterior, and provisions for safety, with illustrations from various banks in the United States.

The Dream of Poliphilus, being fac-similes of one hundred and sixty-eight woodcuts in *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* (Venice, 1499), with an introductory notice by Dr. J. W. Appell, has been purchased.

The Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 20th June 1895 and the *Calendar* for 1895-96 of the Poona College of Science have been received.

A medal struck in commemoration of the Opening of the Tower Bridge has been received from the Corporation of London.

REVIEWS. XL.

(109)

MR. RUSKIN AS POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

Fors Clavigera: Letters to the Workmen and Labourers of Great Britain. By John Ruskin, D.C.L., LL.D. New edition. Vol. I. containing Letters I.-XXIV. 8o. Lond. 1896. Price 6s. [George Allen, Sunnyside, Orpington; and 156 Charing Cross Road, London.]

If any writer in the future should pen a fellow to Artemus Ward's ingenious essay on what he calls "Forts," he might well enlarge on the persistency and wilfulness with which humanity misreads itself. Here, for instance, we have Professor Ruskin calling the world to witness that his "forte" is really not description but Political "Economy." It is a question whether *Fors Clavigera*, or even *Munera Pulveris*, suggestive as it is, substantiates the latter contention. It is enough to turn over a few pages to be able to give the lie direct to the former. Here is a description of one of those Florentine prison-palaces one knows so well:—

The corner-stones of it are ten feet long by three broad and two thick—fifty courses of such, and the cornice; flawless stones laid as level as a sea-horizon, so that the walls become one solid mass of unalterable rock—four grey cliffs set square in mid Florence, some hundred and twenty feet from cornice to ground.

It is almost forty years ago now, however, since the Professor, in his lectures at Manchester on the Political Economy of Art, showed that inclination to desert artistic for social problems which has long been regretted by many of his sincerest admirers. Not that these social writings do not do infinite credit to his heart, not that the gospel they declare may not be put into practice by the few to the increase of their contentment, happiness, and well-being; but it is only the few that such theories as this can deal with, and that is their fatal flaw. To close the eyes resolutely to the fact that the evolution of society follows laws of its own, just as truly as that of animal life, can have no good result; and the man who points to a past state of society which had no condition in common with that of the present day as an example to be followed is, and the epithet is thrown at his head for the thousandth time, unpractical.

Circumstances, of which we are the slaves as well as the makers, do not allow us to pick the exact form of society which appeals to us, but only to modify and shape in infinitely small degrees what is to our hands.

When our thirty or forty millions of people shall be pruning fruit trees and driving furrows with the converted instruments of war, when no man shall try to undersell his neighbour, when even such usury as is represented by 2½ per cent. shall be unknown, when machinery shall have been relegated to the sphere of colossal enterprise which belongs to it, then the millennium will indeed be with us; meantime the dreams of Rousseau, of Rabelais, of Sir Thomas More are not more purely poetical in their interest.

A little society which turns its back on all that it considers artificial in modern life—and what do the exceptions amount to?—is really cherishing artificiality at the expense of nature, because the life of the world, in its larger aspects, is the natural one under the conditions which govern it, and the fact that it is the life of the world shows its naturalness. A generous soul may love to create a little Utopia, a nutshell of perfection, to see again that type of happiness and innocence which belongs to the childhood of a people, on however diminutive a scale; but it is more useful, perhaps more unselfish, to accept the broad facts as they are, and to try to shape them in the mass. This is what altruistic legislation has long been engaged upon, and it is just this which Professor Ruskin regards with disfavour rather than indifference.

With his reprobation of a low commercial morality, and of the vices which are the spawn of dense populations; with his worship of *αἰδος*—the spirit of veneration—a virtue which nineteenth-century England has little more power of realising than of translating with his insistence that the citizen, who claims from the State the solicitude of a parent, shall yield her the obedience

of a son, everyone is in agreement; with his great compassion for humanity, so emotionally conceived, so practically expressed, we all have our varying degrees of sympathy. Happy is the man for whom the quixotic and the reasonable are not always in discord! We will not accuse Professor Ruskin of tilting at windmills; he does nothing of the sort. Let us say, however, that he attacks Leviathan with a needle-point, and we shall have named the quality which has endeared him and made him a power to generations of disciples, for his leadership rests on a moral, not an intellectual, foundation.

He does not wait upon others, as men are so prone to do; he does not linger till a movement is at the flood before committing himself to it. Whatever it is right, according to his lights, that mankind should do, it is right that he individually should do; whether his action shall be made fruitful by the help and sympathy of others who can say? For him, at least, in his own words, "Laisser-aller is the depth of injustice," and no degree of lukewarmness in others can justify it.

ARTHUR EDMUND STREET.

(110)

CCompensation.

The Law of Compensation: being a Collection of the Public General Acts relating to Compulsory Purchase of and Interference with Land. With Notes of all the Cases thereon, and an Appendix of Reports, Forms, and of the Statutory Provisions specially applicable to London. By J. H. Balfour Browne, of the Middle Temple, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, and Charles E. Allan, M.A., LL.B., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8o. Lond. 1896. Price 27s. 6d. [Messrs. Shaw & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.]

The activity of the publisher, as shown in the still increasing issue of professional books of all qualities, furnishes additional reasons for that discrimination which has always been necessary, and was never more necessary than now. The motives of a professional man for writing a book on a professional subject are various. Sometimes it is a desire to initiate improvements of principle or practice, or to expose, by contrast, the quality of some previous book on the same subject. In others it is an attempt at "bold advertising"; in the worst of such cases it takes the form of a monograph on the author's ability, interspersed with incidental allusions to the ostensible subject of the book. This kind cometh not except by long sojourn in the academic groves of Blarney. Unfortunately, the successful man of business, the man who could write to some purpose, is usually so hardly worked that in his rare intervals of leisure he hates the mere sight of a book, except a novel or, perhaps, a Bible. Thus it often happens that the books on professional subjects are the work of men, possibly clever, but of limited experience.

The work of Mr. Balfour Browne (whose solid

reputation in the Courts is well known) and his colleague is not open to these objections. Whether the book was necessary is another question. The works of Cripps, Lloyd, Woolf and Middleton, and others would appear to furnish all the information required. These, to be sure, are behindhand with the cases, which in this book are included up to July 1895.

The diligent student of the handbooks on such subjects written from the surveyor's point of view, who is apt to think that he knows all about the subjects they treat, will at sight of this book of a thousand pages experience a salutary revulsion of belief, and turn to its study in pensive mood. The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845 has been for over fifty years the great foundation of compensation practice. The sudden and enormous development of the railway system after 1830, and the opposition of the landowners and others, by Parliamentary and other means, involved the projectors of the lines of railway in enormous expenses. It is said that the Parliamentary costs of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway were £5,000 per mile, of the Blackwall Railway £14,000 per mile. The necessity for legislation was imperative, and the consolidation in a general Act of the provisions which had been before inserted in local and personal Acts relating to the acquisition of land and the compensation to owners was an important and beneficial advance in the law of compensation. The authors say of this Act of 1845:—

It may therefore be regarded as the foundation of the modern Law of Compensation. It has accordingly been placed first of all the statutes included in this work, and the various sections have been fully annotated. The authors have endeavoured to indicate clearly the principles which underlie the cases in which compensation has been claimed, and the procedure which has been stereotyped by statutes or by a long course of decided cases.

The plan of the book is not original, but it is a very good one. The Act of 1845 is printed section by section, and each of them is followed by practical advice and comment, notes of cases, and cross-references. The other Acts which affect the subject are treated in a similar manner.

The comments and notes on the Arbitration Act 1889 and the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890 will probably most interest the average architect, whose practice in compensation cases has been gradually but largely transferred to land agents and auctioneers.

In an appendix we have the subjects of betterment (the Betterment Clauses of the Manchester Corporation Bill as passed are here quoted, and, as a piece of brand-new legislation, are especially interesting), reinstatement, special adaptability, statutes relating to compensation passed prior to the Lands Clauses Act 1845, compensation in the County of London, a large collection of precedents (forms) under the Lands Clauses Consolidation

Act 1845, the Highway Act 1835, and the Metropolitan Paving Act 1817. The interesting and important case of *Ossalinski v. Manchester*, not before reported, is also given. The index of cases is complete and valuable.

"Worsement" is not mentioned, but every lover of English pure and simple will await with impatience its establishment in the language with its boon companion "Bettermen."

Legal ingenuity and popular cupidity together have refined upon the primary principles of valuation and compensation, with some peculiar results. Bettermen, worsement, special adaptability, and the like would probably astonish that ancient pedant who, wishing to sell his house, carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen. Little argument is necessary to show that the lawyer's work in a compensation case, compared with that of the surveyor, is much the more important. That the collaboration of the two professions in a work of this nature has an exceptional value is shown by the latest edition of Boyle and Humphreys-Davies' *Principles of Rating*. The books on such subjects when written by the lawyer are weak as to the surveyor's work. Those written by the surveyor have too little law.

This book is well arranged, clear, practical, and complete. It is a workmanlike addition to the literature of compensation.

JOHN LEANING, F.S.I.

(111)

WREN'S CHURCHES.

London City Churches. By A. E. Daniell. With numerous illustrations by Leonard Martin. 8o. Westminster, 1895. Price 6s. [Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co.]

It is a hopeful sign of the times that Mr. Daniell and his publishers believe that outside the select circle of antiquaries, historians, and architects, for whose advantage many great books on this subject already exist, there is a wider circle of the public who are also interested in the London city churches. Not only is it desirable to afford opportunities for educating the taste of the public in matters relating to architecture, but there is in our day a special and urgent reason for directing attention to the city churches. In his interesting introduction Mr. Daniell points out that of the fifty churches built by Wren in London, fifteen have already been destroyed to make way for public improvements, or to secure the valuable sites on which they stood for commercial purposes, and it is almost certain that others will in like manner shortly disappear. It is quite true that in the changed conditions of city life even a moiety of the churches left would more than suffice for the resident population of London, and that the endowments and the value of the sites no longer required are properly utilised in building other churches in the outlying districts where they are really needed. It is also true that all Wren's

churches were not of equal importance as architectural adornments of the city. Some were erected under such adverse conditions as to shape and size of site, paucity of funds, or unpromising surroundings that not even the genius of our greatest architect could make much of them.

But it is very evident that the present destructive spirit is not content with the more obscure edifices, but is prepared to lay hands on churches which have commanded the admiration, not only of architects, but of citizens and strangers, for many generations. Protests in newspapers are of little or no account unless these are supported by the opinion of an educated and influential public; and the public are not sympathetic because they do not know much about the subject. Mr. Daniell has therefore done good service in producing so attractive and readable a book on the London city churches, and one sincerely trusts his dainty volume will have the widest possible circulation. Avoiding prolixity and technicalities, he gives really everything worth knowing about this interesting group of churches—their history, their architectural value, and the interest attached to them from the great preachers who have ministered there, or the memorials of the dead who are interred within their walls.

We fear that few London architects have studied the churches of London as thoroughly as they have done those of Paris or Venice, or indeed any other foreign cities, great or small, they may have visited. Yet Wren's churches are a unique and invaluable group—a school of design in architecture, whether in respect of planning, construction, or composition, the sole work of one of the greatest architects of modern times. The terrible fire which in five days destroyed 396 acres of houses, including 89 churches besides chapels, removed for ever the curious old city of Shakespeare's time, which Stow so fully described, and all that was left of the crowded, insanitary, plague-infested city was a heap of smouldering ashes. Unfortunately, the fire could not obliterate the foundations, and the city was restored on the old lines, giving narrow winding lanes and streets, and crooked rhomboidal sites for the new churches.

If we consult Clayton's excellent book on Wren's Churches, we may see with what skill Wren treated the most awkwardly shaped sites so as to produce the best possible results. At St. Stephen's, Walbrook, a simple rectangular plan, 82 feet 6 inches by 59 feet 6 inches, afforded space enough for the exercise of his genius in the production of an interior of such singular beauty and harmonious variety that, "next to St. Paul's Cathedral, it is considered Wren's masterpiece." In 1888 the pews were removed, and in my opinion the interior has been injured by their removal. The passages explained the plan, and gave meaning to the arrangement of the columns. These now look stilted, thin, and unsatisfactory. Wren placed

pedestals under his columns so that they should show clear above the general line of the pews, and the removal of the pews produces an effect which the architect did not contemplate in his design. One really feels heart-sick even to read in Mr. Daniell's pages of the constant "alterations," "renovations," and "restorations" needlessly carried on in the city churches, by which their original interest and beauty are almost destroyed to suit ecclesiastical and other notions foreign to their original purpose.

Wren was a perfect master of construction. The materials he used were well-selected English oak and Portland stone, and the workmanship and design have been so excellent that from foundation to pinnacle these churches are as sound today as when first built. Clayton gives sections of the difficult and often intricate construction of the steeples, towers, roofs, &c.; and these show the work of a master-builder thoroughly acquainted with the principles of timber and stone construction. Probably no other architect ever brought to his aid such a consummate knowledge of the theory and practice of building as did Sir Christopher Wren, who in his twenty-fifth year was a professor of astronomy in Gresham College (they lectured in Latin in those days), and was one of the greatest mathematicians of his day, the friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and a founder of the Royal Society.

Although it was the Great Fire which afforded occasion for the display of the distinguished talents of Sir Christopher Wren, it should not be forgotten that five years before (in his twenty-ninth year), he had been brought to London to assist in the great works contemplated by the King, and had already built the Ashmolean Museum and other large buildings, and was employed on the restoration of St. Paul's before the fire of 1666, or his visit to France in 1665.

While he was hampered in his plans by unpromising sites, and in his towers by the close environment of houses, he rejoiced in the free exercise of his powers of design in the tall spires and steeples which were his chief contribution to the architectural adornment of the new city. A handy little book by Mr. Andrew Taylor, *Towers and Steeples designed by Sir Christopher Wren*, brings before us the wonderful variety and beauty of these architectural compositions, in ten stone steeples, nineteen lead spires and lanterns, and fourteen towers, besides ten "steeples, spires and towers pulled down" (before 1881).* All of these designs will repay careful analysis, for Wren did nothing without study and a purpose. Some would say that purposefulness was the chief characteristic of Wren's work. In the *Parentalia* we may read how much thought and

careful study he gave to his work. His most important steeples were placed at some distance around the central feature, the dome of the Cathedral, and elsewhere just in the positions where they would be most effective in any view of the city, while those of less height were also designed so as to assist the general result.

Mr. William Morris, in protesting against a proposal to remove one of these churches, says: "It must be remembered that when you lose a church from the city, you lose it not only as a church, but as part of a whole of a great design; for it was no doubt in the mind of Wren that all the churches should form a support to the great central mass of St. Paul's." So we find the great church of St. Mary-le-Bow at about the same distance east of St. Paul's as the great church of St. Bride's is to the west. On the north we have the fine steeple of Christ Church, and not far off the church of St. Vedast. The beautiful cupola of St. Magnus marks the northern end of London Bridge, as St. Saviour's does the southern end. Possibly the best position from which to see London is Bankside, near where Shakespeare's theatre, the "Globe," stood. The great poet must often have turned his eyes to the spires and towers and the Cathedral of the old city; and not improbably that view was in his mind when he wrote the apocalyptic vision (amongst the latest lines from his pen):—

The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

Like the great apocalyptic vision of St. John, Shakespeare's had within it a prophecy of "the things that must shortly come to pass." Of the old churches that escaped the fire, Mr. Daniell tells us St. Bartholomew-the-Great (originally a conventional church) "is the oldest parochial church in London." But Rahere also built the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, the older parish church, whose records contain the entry of the birth of Inigo Jones.

Wren was not only a great architect, he is the best and truest representative English architect; his work has that quality and style which Englishmen love to think of as characteristic of their race. It is substantial, reasonable, and noble, and not quite like the style of any other country. Moreover, Wren was personally not only an architect of sound abilities and genius, but was patient, persevering, energetic, honourable, so that no country can boast of a leader and head in architecture more worthy that position than the architect of the London city churches. The impulse given by the genius of Wren was the renaissance of architecture in this country. His noble work became the standard for the emulation of all who followed after him, and his personal character raised the

* See also Cockerill's drawing of the Towers and Spires, which has been beautifully engraved.—T. A.

position of architects to a level probably never attained in England at any former time.

The student of architecture could not do better than provide himself with Mr. Daniell's book, and proceed with it to a personal inspection of all the churches he describes. A plan of the city would have been a useful addition, but the clever sketches by Mr. Leonard Martin will help to their identification, indicate the best points of view, and assist one to bear in mind the individual characteristics of each, while the larger illustrations from photographs—wonderfully clear and effective—show in a way not otherwise possible the general appearance of the more important interiors.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

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GREEK SCULPTURE.

Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture: a Series of Essays on the History of Art. By Adolf Furtwängler. Edited by Eugenio Sellers. With 19 full-page plates and 200 text illustrations. 4o. Lond. 1895. Price £3. 3s. [Wm. Heinemann, 21, Bedford Street, W.C.]

I must confess that it was with a feeling of dread that I approached Professor Furtwängler's book, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*. It has a look so truly imposing. But my devotion to this JOURNAL led me to surmount that feeling, and in truth I was richly rewarded. Once I had started, I read the book from the first line to the last with raptured interest. It is an invaluable contribution to the history of art. In fact, we owe Germans in this department a deep debt of gratitude.

Although in the first part of his work, which is devoted to Pheidias, Professor Furtwängler declares that it is not his intention to write an exhaustive treatise on the works of the Pheidian School, he teaches us more about it than volumes would; and I fancy that it will be henceforth impossible to speak of that wondrous period, when art as nearly as possible attained perfection, without having carefully studied a book which in its disquisition on the Lemnian Athena, its surmises on the Torso Medici in the Paris School of Fine Arts, its views, so finely based upon facts, on the master of Pheidias, its description of the Parthenon, its lucid attribution of the Colossi of Monte Cavallo to Pheidias and the elder Praxiteles, showing how Pheidian art went from the calm repose of the Lemnia to the impetuous motion of the Diocuri, and, finally, its rapid and complete review of Pheidian influences in Sicily and Magna-Græcia, is profoundly original.

Nor is this all. Without breaking the thread of his story, Professor Furtwängler goes from Pheidias to those artists who, side by side with his school, followed an independent line. First, Kresilas, the young and gifted Cretan, who, having made his way to Athens, much as in modern times so many artists have made their way to London or to Paris, soon established his reputation, and became famous enough to be

entrusted with the bust of Perikles. We have a copy of that bust here, in the British Museum, and nothing can surpass the dignity and refinement of that thoughtful face, fully Athenian in the voluptuous curve of the lips. The expression is serious, but without any tinge of moroseness—rather that which one would expect and often finds in statesmen. Professor Furtwängler discusses with full details the celebrated works by Kresilas mentioned in Pliny, and the much debated question of the Ephesian Amazon statues is solved by him in a manner which cannot, to my idea, leave any doubt in unprejudiced minds. This view, if accepted, shows Kresilas, the sculptor of the "Capitol type," as a more realistic artist, whose Amazon is nearer our human nature. With great ingenuity the Professor suggests how the four statues stood in the temple at Ephesus, and his instinct leads him surely. For Kresilas, Professor Furtwängler claims the honour of having conceived the Athena Soteira, of which a remarkable copy, found in a Roman villa at Velletri, adorns the museum of the Louvre. It is also a well-grounded conjecture that ascribes to Kresilas the Diomède of Munich; and Professor Furtwängler is so convincing, he calls to his aid such an abundance of finely sifted arguments, that one feels bound to side with him when he associates the beautiful Medusa Rondanini with the name of Kresilas.

I cannot follow the Professor in his chapter on the relation of Kresilas to Myrion, which was very much that of a pupil to his master. That part deserves the closest study, as well as the all-important chapter on Polykleitos. I cannot do more in this Review than express with what deep interest I have read it, and what vistas it has opened to me upon a period of art which is here described and explained with the most wonderful wealth of argument and witnesses. Go to the British Museum, for instance, and study the Westmacott Athlete in the light of Professor Furtwängler's theories on the Kynistos; or go to Petworth House to look at the oil-pourer; and you will have an idea of the debt of gratitude we owe him. And is it not a very fine deduction by which, ascribing to the Polykleitan school the bronze statuette of a youth wearing a mural crown, in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, the Professor confirms the name given to it of the god Aristaios, son of Apollo? The Professor truly concludes that, unlike Pheidias, Polykleitos did not excel in invention or wealth of meaning. He only created youthful, beardless figures; but no one did it with more delicacy or with a finer harmony of reserve and repose.

The next chapter is devoted to a study of the works of those artists who were influenced by Polykleitos, such as Skopas, who felt more strongly, perhaps, the Attico-Ionian influence; Praxiteles II., whose Hermes, in opposition to

Brunn, Professor Furtwängler holds to belong to the artist's later period rather than to his youth, and to whom—all-important discovery—he ascribes as a real original the superb life-size head of his favourite goddess, Aphrodite, which belongs to Lord Leconfield. Finally, the Professor speaks of the Isthmian Euphranor, who excelled equally as painter and sculptor.

I read the chapter on the Venus of Milo with all the more interest that the proposed restoration by M. Ravaisson was some time ago in Paris the cause of endless jokes. The restoration suggested by the Professor seems most practical, although I should be sorry if it were ever—that or any other—carried out. I trust the Venus of Milo will remain such as it is now, and if Professor Furtwängler is right in believing that too much praise has been bestowed upon a work which is not a unique and unrivalled treasure, yet it is a truly beautiful example of a still great art, inspired, I admit, by a creation of Skopas, executed as late as the first century B.C., but of great excellence, and which has secured the admiration of succeeding generations, guided by a sort of unerring instinct.

The book ends practically with a chapter on the Apollo of Belvedere, but the appendix on the temples of Athena on the Akropolis, which forms, in fact, a portion of the original book, is not the least interesting part of the English edition. Much has been written on the Akropolis, and, indeed, that narrow rock offers a large field for observation; the dullest mind cannot but be moved in presence of the creation of that powerful genius which inspired the Greeks of old. Full of years and discarding a well-earned rest, Mr. Penrose has gone again to that Parthenon which he described so well, and which has truly been called the most perfectly wrought and nobly placed building in the world. One understands it the better after reading Professor Furtwängler's masterly essay.

The book has been most ably edited by Eugénie Sellers, and our thanks are due to Mr. Heinemann for the beautiful vestment in which this useful work is clothed.

A. BARTHÉLEMY.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.

The Architect's Use of Colour [p. 365].

From J. D. CRACE [H.A.]—

It was my misfortune to be engaged at a distance from London when the Papers on "The Architect's Use of Colour" were read. I therefore missed not only the illustrations, but that personal persuasiveness which the reader of his own Paper can usually exercise over his audience if he is himself in earnest, as both authors evidently were. Yet, reading them to myself afterwards, in cold-blooded print, they seem to me peculiarly open to criticism from two points of view. In the

first place, like almost all the Papers or discussions about "Colour," within the walls of the Institute, there is that peculiar quality of "amateurishness" which seems to be as inseparable from the subject as "sharp practice" from horse-dealing. There is a sort of childlike surprise at every fact, though it has been discoursed of and thrashed out by every text-book, or by every serious writer on the subject—so that it is impossible to help suspecting that whereas in other branches of architectural art men find it desirable to study the subject by acquainting themselves with the knowledge stored up already, in this branch men plunge in, relying only on their intuitive perceptions. This is a pity, because, always beginning at the bottom of the ladder, we make so little real progress.

But the second point of view seems to me a more serious one for the consideration of architects. It is this, that both Papers in treating of colour ignore its first duty as "handmaid of architecture." As I conceive it, this first duty to architecture is to assist the expression of architectural form. Not a word of this. One author commends colour as "an excellent substitute for architecture"; the other treats architecture as a rather annoying condition of the use of decorative colour; necessitating all sorts of tiresome but ingenious tricks or experiments—and I venture to think that many of those experiments are absolutely illusory, so far as the effect on the building is concerned.

The only speaker who seemed to have a grasp of the true "architectural" bearing of the subject was Mr. Statham, who seized the true points with a well-trained instinct; and although he handled them very gently, it is evident that he could have said much more. With a critic like Mr. Brett, who argues that London cannot be made beautiful, because "founded on London clay, the filthiest colour he knows" (but which, he omitted to say, can nowhere be seen on the surface), of what use to discuss any point?

But, to return to the Papers, are we so sure that the substitution of glazed, coloured brickwork, or tilework, for architectural feature would prove so delightful a change in London streets? Does this not a little too confidently anticipate that neighbours would agree to harmonise their frontages; or, indeed, that their architects would all have made a real study of colour? Imagine, for a moment, the effect of even one gross incongruity among a dozen houses. As Mr. Ricardo himself points out, you may forget moulded form, but "colour" you must see and can't forget. If we think of the advertising possibilities—of the necessity for each pushing tradesman to make his front just a little more gaudy than the next—I am inclined to think that we might come to regard a barrel-organ as a nerve-sedative by comparison.

Again, is it not a little hard on our own generation, which has waited some thirty years or so already for Keble College to mature, to point out

that in some 400 years Keble College may attain to the full beauty which Mr. Butterfield foresaw when he "played confidently into the hands of 'Time'?" I may be prejudiced, but I should not call this "the architect's use of colour," but "Time's use of colour"—a very different thing. In a good deal less than 400 years "Time" can so use his palette on a bit of garden wall built by William Stubbs, bricklayer, as to put out of countenance all these confident playings into Time's hands by architects who neglect their own generation and throw the responsibility on Time. Jesus College, with its fine old brickwork, produces its charm for some other reasons than are due to Time alone—such as its simple expression of collegiate purpose, its unpretentious acceptance of division into small sets of rooms, treated with picturesque, yet simple outline and detail. Our "descendants of the year 2000 and more" may have got tired of waiting for Time's kindly hand, and may have built something in place of the jewel which takes so long to polish.

I have said that some, at least, of the experiments which Mr. Whall described as "tricks of 'the trade,'" and the "very essence of his practice," are illusory so far as colour is concerned. To take one. He painted a specimen of a decoration of birds; and, that he might be sure that he was right, had it held up on a stick at the top of his own staircase—the height of which was the same as the roof for which the decoration was destined. But all roof decoration is mainly dependent on reflected light; and all reflected light is tinted by the objects from which it is reflected; and, besides this, all colouring is largely affected by contiguous or proximate masses of colour, such as those of timber structure, walls, &c. It is hardly to be assumed that these conditions were the same in the staircase as in the distant church. How, then, did Mr. Whall decide that his colour was exactly right, when the whole scale might turn upon the source of the reflected light in the church itself?

Mr. Whall again commends what he describes as "dark schemes of colour for dark places." I cannot help thinking that he meant to say "deep" or "rich" tones of colour, not dark; and that this was his meaning is shown by his glazing his colour with a pure strong crimson. The principle in this form is, within limits, practically true and theoretically simple. For just as a very small quantity of black will suffice to make dingy or neutral a pale tint in water colour, so a pale tint on a wall loses its hue with diminished light. The same quantity of black, or the same quantity of darkness, affects but little a deeper tone of the same hue. It is so well known a fact, that one hardly expects to find it adduced with all the apparatus of experiment. But this instance serves to point out the use of careful study of the theoretical side of the colour subjects. Half the mis-

understandings arise from careless terminology; and I can hardly do better, in conclusion, than recommend to all who propose to study or discuss "Colour" the admirable little manual by Professor Church. It is a wonderfully complete synopsis of a most complicated and difficult subject.

Brickwork Tests [p. 333].

From JOHN CODD [A.]

The description of these tests published in the JOURNAL of 2nd April is most interesting; it is perhaps a little premature to lay too much stress upon the results, but the importance of the subject cannot be over-estimated, and its practical bearing must commend it to all interested in building.

It is certainly startling to learn that the strength of brickwork bears, one may almost say, no proportion to the strength of a brick. Surely this points to, if a very usual, at the same time a very faulty method of construction. There are, however, several considerations in addition to the too lavish employment of closers which may to some extent account for the low results obtained.

(1) The experiments appear to have been directed rather to test the power of resistance to a crushing pressure than to test the weight-bearing power of the pier.

(2) As the piers were built upon $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron plates with a bearing of a foot, it is tolerably certain that the crushing force employed would have a tendency to cause a plate of such slight dimension to buckle and so assist deflection, and thus promote the bulging which in most cases appears to have emphasised the failure.

(3) It is practically impossible to bed a brick pier, either at the top or bottom, in such a way that any great pressure applied to it should act equally upon its whole area. In all probability the strain would come upon three or more points, irregularities or projections at the angles or edges of the bricks or elsewhere, and these projections, bearing the greater part of the pressure, would, in some sense, act as wedges thrusting the particles asunder.

(4) The pressure—almost certainly an unequal pressure—was applied to the top of the pier, and might be expected to act upon the pier in a way differing considerably from weight as usually applied, and this pressure was exerted all at once, whereas in actual building the weight is applied very gradually.

(5) The foundation of a brick pier in actual work, be it the natural subsoil or be it concrete, would have a certain elasticity, the tendency of which would be to assist in the formation of a natural bearing. This would not be the case in building upon an iron plate.

(6) The pier not being strutted in any way, the slightest unequal pressure would have a serious destructive tendency.

If these experiments could be supplemented by others approximating more closely to the ordinary methods of building, it is quite possible that far higher results would be obtained.

MR. PHENÉ SPIERS'S PAPER [p. 233].

Saint-Front of Périgueux [p. 362].

From R. PHENÉ SPIERS [F.], F.S.A.—

Professor Baldwin Brown has, I am afraid, misunderstood my statement when in his last communication, speaking of the dome in France, he says, "Mr. Spiers rejects a Byzantine origin and claims the feature as indigenous." What I stated [p. 250] was, "(2) The construction of their 'domes and pendentives is entirely different from 'that found in Byzantine structures, and is, so far 'as I can ascertain, *indigenous to the country*." I referred to the construction as indigenous, and not to the feature of the dome.

Professor Brown, however, correctly points out the two questions on the subject which require further elucidation, viz. (1) the origin and early history of the dome in Aquitaine; and (2) the position of Saint-Front in relation to the other domed churches of the district. As regards the first question, I am afraid I am unable to give much more information on this subject than that which is contained in my Paper. The earliest existing pendentive is on the west front of St. Stephen's, 1014-1018; the earliest piers, probably carrying a dome on pendentives, are found at Saint-Astier, 1002-1013. Between these two examples and the small cupolas and squinches at Germigny-les-Prés (806) I have quite failed to trace any other examples, and yet it seems quite certain that even the pendentive of St. Stephen's (fairly set out as regards its curves, but tentative in the irregular junction between the voussoirs and the filling-in) can only have been the outcome of the trials and developments of many years.

The only additional light I can throw on the subject now is that which is suggested in a letter I received from M. Choisy pointing out a mistake I had made in fig. 15 in the jointing of the lower part of the pendentive: this on a more careful examination of Viollet-Le-Duc's drawing in Gailhabaud I found was wrong, and I corrected it in a footnote [p. 252]. In this letter M. Choisy pointed out also that whilst in its earlier development the two arches probably descended on the impost moulding with a *re-entering angle*, which might be the case if small stones or bricks were used in the construction, with ashlar masonry and a *tas-de-charge* of several courses it would be waste of time, and contrary to the spirit of the Middle Ages, to retain such a feature; and the simplest method would be to set the pendentive out on the intrados, the centre of the curve in horizontal plan being the axis of the main dome. This would account for the shape of the pendentive

up to the top of the highest course of the *tas-de-charge*. The *tas-de-charge* in the Périgordian domes is about one-third of the height of the arch. Above that the arch was built in centering supported by struts on the impost moulding. The next problem was how to continue the curve already generated in that portion of the pendentive contained in the *tas-de-charge*. It is certain here that we are in want of many other tentative efforts prior to the example of St. Stephen's. It is scarcely likely that so fairly regular a form should have been worked out at first; and we might certainly have expected to find, in this western dome, the pendentive which exists in the second dome, where the voussoirs of the arch at the summit are vertical. Unfortunately I have given no section through the existing arch, as shown in fig. 21, but the upper voussoirs project about 4 to 5 inches only in front of the intrados at the summit; the lowest voussoirs, where they become independent of the filling-in, project more than twice that dimension. It was impossible in my Paper to do more than refer to the three methods quoted to me by M. Lambert: viz. (1) where the voussoirs lean over at the top; (2) where the upper voussoir is vertical; in both cases with the voussoirs projecting forward to meet one another at the base of the filling-in; (3) where the voussoirs of the arch are all in a vertical plane with re-entering angles at the base. The varieties of No. 1 are infinite, as will be seen on referring to fig. 22. All this is, however, a digression from the particular point I wished to bring forward, viz. that the origin of the Perigordian pendentive may be attributed to two causes: 1st, the abundance of timber in France, so that it was not necessary, as in the East, to provide, first, a permanent centering in brick or stone in the form of a rib; and secondly, the resources which the quarries of Périgord afforded in the supply of stone of large dimensions, which enabled them to build up the lower beds of stone of the pendentives in horizontal courses. I am indebted to M. Choisy for the clue which he gave me in his letter of the 11th February, and to the reasons for the difference in construction between the French and Byzantine pendentives.

The other question is of less importance, so far as the arguments in my Paper are concerned, but it is an interesting one to consider. When working tentatively on a new subject, and venturing to upset ancient theories, it is unwise to discard all one's proofs at first; and therefore I was thankful to accept De Verneilh's theory as regards the similitude between St. Mark's and Saint-Front. Professor Baldwin Brown draws attention to Dehio and Bezold's suggestion, which, he says, "seems to give the common sense of the situation." If, however, he bases his belief on their argument that "when the old Latin church was to be rebuilt, " it would be most in accord with precedent for

"the new structure to take up the site of the old," and this it would just have done had it received "the long nave of the Latin cross plan, which occurs elsewhere in the district," this being the paragraph quoted by Professor Baldwin Brown, I am unable to accept it. MM. Dehio and Bezold put forward as their hypothesis that it was originally intended to extend the domed church in a western direction by the inclusion of two more bays each covered with a dome. I am afraid this idea must have occurred to them long after they had visited the building, because an examination of the finish given to the western piers would show that it was always intended the new building should stop there. It is easy to see this on examination of the plan (fig. 2). It will be noted that the great piers carrying the domes are pierced with openings in the centre; if the existing western pier was one of a series which it was intended to carry through to the west end, it would also have been pierced through; but, on the contrary, its western side is solid, and the vaulting of the passage both on the north and south shows it was always intended to be so. The western dome was the first erected, and its size was limited by the width between the confessionals. The more I study the question the more I feel that so great a change in the traditional plan could only have been suggested by a foreign source, foreign, at all events, to Aquitaine, and St. Mark's at Venice contains all the elements required to suggest the new plan. I have examined the plans given of the two churches quoted by Professor Baldwin Brown in Ruprich-Robert's *L'Architecture Normande*, and they seem to me to be passages through to north and south transepts, and to bear no analogy to the piercing on all sides of the original square piers. There is a square-headed niche now filled up on one of the piers of Agen, but it was never pierced through. Several other plans of Périgordian churches are given in De Verneilh, but in none of them is there any suggestion of a niche, much less of a passage carried through.

** The above Reply to Professor Baldwin Brown's previous communication [p. 962], on the subject of Mr. Phené Spiers's Paper, has been submitted to him, with a request, if he desire to answer it, to do so in order that both communications may appear simultaneously. To this he has acceded:

From Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN [H.A.], M.A.—

I do not feel called upon to undertake the defence of the views of Herren Dehio and von Bezold upon disputed questions like this one of the original intention of Saint-Front, but I do not quite see why the deliberate judgment of two such writers about a building to which they devote especial attention should be set down by Mr. Spiers as a mere afterthought. We need not agree with all these writers' views, but for all that

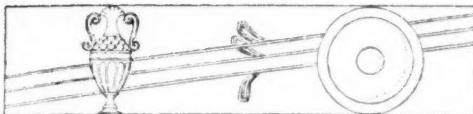
they have penned a work which, with all its imperfections, is by a very long way the best book on the general subject of Mediæval architecture that has yet appeared. Here is what they say, and members may judge whether or not it represents what I have called the common-sense of the situation:—

The western arm [of Saint-Front] invades the old basilica in so irregular and unceremonious a manner that at the time it was planned there can have been no thought of preserving the latter and keeping it for joint religious use with the new structure. Just as little, however, can it have been purposed to destroy it without any substitute. To give over to profane use hallowed ground once encircled by the walls of a church would have been quite against the custom of the time. Was there then an intention of carrying on the domed structure to the west end of the old basilica? We are of opinion that there was. The present boundary line of the western arm of the cross is only an arbitrary and apparent one—the real termination of the building it certainly is not. If one images two further bays of similar size added on to the western arm, the inner corner of the outermost pillar would exactly reach the inner corner of the end wall of the old church. This accordance cannot be an accidental one, it must have been taken into account from the very first planning out of the domed edifice. With this Saint-Front is taken out of the isolated position it now occupies in the Aquitanian family, and takes its place by the side of Angoulême, Solignac, &c., and nothing more need be said about St. Mark's at Venice. (Dehio und von Bezold, *Die kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlandes* [p. 343].)

If, as Mr. Spiers now says, the western dome of Saint-Front was the first part erected, then this theory would fall to the ground. But where is the proof of this? It occupies the position of the eastern end of the old church which was burned down in 1120. In a case of the kind, when rebuilding was contemplated on an enlarged plan, the new choir would generally be the first thing taken in hand, the old damaged choir being patched up meanwhile for temporary use. Of course, the width of the new church would be properly calculated from the outset, so that when later on the western arm took the place of the old choir, it fitted into its place in relation to the older structures. On p. 254 of Mr. Spiers's Paper he seems to provide technical evidence of a later date for the western arm, as an earlier method of construction is found in the east and north parts of the structure than that used in the west.

Of course, the single passages through the piers I mentioned (which occur at Fontrevraud and elsewhere) are not the same thing as the double passages at Saint-Front, but they seem to me to have a very significant likeness, which suggests further inquiry.

I do not feel competent to say anything more on this subject, as my own memory of Saint-Front is too faint, and I must wait till I see it again. In any case this is a by-issue, and does not touch the real value of Mr. Spiers's technical analysis of Saint-Front and its companion churches, for which I for one am sincerely grateful.



MINUTES. XIII.

At the Sixty-first Annual General Meeting (the Thirteenth General Meeting of the Session), held Monday, 4th May 1896, at 8 p.m., Mr. Aston Webb, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair, with 27 Fellows (including 9 members of the Council) and 37 Associates (including 2 members of the Council), the Minutes of the Meeting held 20th April 1896 [p. 388] were taken as read and signed as correct.

The Report of the Council for the official year 1895-96, a copy of which had been previously issued to every member resident in the United Kingdom, having been submitted and taken as read, the Chairman formally moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Alex. Graham [F.], F.S.A., Vice-President.

At the Chairman's suggestion the Report was then discussed in three sections, namely (1) The Report generally; (2) The Finance Report; (3) The Grant to the Architectural Association. In the discussion on the first section an objection was raised that the General Body was not kept fully informed on certain matters in which action had been taken by the Council and Standing Committees, particularly with regard to the Plan submitted to the London County Council by the Art Standing Committee in connection with the Holborn to Strand Improvement Scheme; and, on the motion of Mr. H. H. Langston [A.], seconded by Mr. G. A. T. Middleton [A.], it was agreed that the Plan in question should be published in the JOURNAL. A suggestion concerning the Conditions of Contract the Chairman stated should receive the consideration of the Council [see Appendix].

Before taking the Accounts, the Chairman directed the following documents to be read:—

To the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Gentlemen,—As the Honorary Auditors appointed at the Annual General Meeting of 6th May 1895, and in accordance with By-Law 40, we beg leave to state that we have examined the various accounts placed before us, and have made the necessary inquiries to enable us to append to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 1895 the usual certificate of examination.

The accounts which we have certified have been placed in the form in which the members of the Institute will receive them by the chartered accountants employed by the Council, and no doubt, from a chartered accountant's point of view, they constitute a clear and proper exposition of the financial affairs of the Corporate Body; but we have thought that to the General Body of members it might be useful to present them with a shorter statement of accounts, which they can the more readily understand.

The *Receipts and Expenditure* for the year commencing 1 January and ending 31 December 1895 were as follows:—

Expenditure	£5,272 15 5
Receipts	5,120 13 5
Deficit	£152 2 0
<i>Balance Sheet of Ordinary Funds, 1st January to 31st December 1895.</i>	
Accounts unpaid.....	£615 19 6
Cash Balance at Bankers', 31st December, to meet these debts	114 12 0
Deficiency	£501 7 6

As regards the "Income and Expenditure Account" we desire to point out that we believe it is understood that the £100 per annum paid to the Architectural Association ceases, and that no further contribution is to be made to that body without the express sanction of the Institute.

The "Balance Sheet" as printed is somewhat confusing. We may explain, however, that under the head of "Liabilities," the sum of £359. 2s., "Fees anticipatory of election," was expended in 1895, and that the sum of £91. 7s., "Subscriptions received in advance," properly belongs to the 1896 account. Under the head of Assets we find the sum of £124. 8s. 2d. for "New Furniture and Fittings." This is a clear expenditure in 1895. Why, therefore, it should be treated as an "Asset" we are at a loss, as laymen, to understand. Had this sum been inserted under the head of "Expenditure in 1895" the Deficiency before referred to would have been £625. 15s. 8d., instead of £501. 7s. 6d.

The £205. 19s. Cash at Bankers' includes the £91. 7s. subscriptions paid in advance for 1896 to which we have before referred.

The Real Assets of the Institute are as follows:—

2½ per cent. Consols, value declared by the Bank of England at the close of business on 30th March 1896...	£1,000 1 0
202 shares of the Architectural Union Co., estimated by the Council of the R.I.B.A. at £14 per share, but which we venture to estimate at, say, £11 per share, and at that price they have to be realised	2,222 0 0
Total assets—say	£3,222 1 0

The Accounts unpaid and the amounts receivable are of course to be dealt with.

The items under the head of "Accumulated Fund" and "Property" may be taken *cum grano salis*.

As regards the "Property" the value of which is put down at £9,346. 5s. 7d., we can only express the opinion that the Estimate is very excessive. The real value of this Property is what it would fetch to-day in the market.

An approximate Estimate of its present value would probably be nearer the following figures, viz.—

Furniture and Fittings	£500 0 0
Printed Books and Manuscripts ...	3,700 0 0
Oil Paintings	250 0 0
Lithographs, Prints, &c., included in above £3,700	0 0 0
Water Colours, Sepia, &c.	100 0 0
Models, Plaster Busts, &c.	10 0 0
Marble Busts	50 0 0
* Total	£4,610 0 0

That being the amount of our estimate, we are of opinion that to pay premiums on insurance of £14,000 (the sum for which the property is insured) is an unnecessary expenditure.

The real financial position of the Institute, as disclosed by the above statements, is, in our opinion, such as to deserve the serious consideration of the General Body, and we commend the matter to the earnest attention of the Council, so that it may, in its Annual Report, outline some suggestions for improving the affairs of that Institute in whose welfare every member should take a keen interest.—We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

FREDERICK TODD.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

April 18, 1896.
14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., 20 April 1896.
To the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.

DEAR SIR,—Having been invited to comment upon the Report of the Honorary Auditors dated 18th April 1896, we beg to do so as follows:—

In the second portion of the second paragraph, your Honorary Auditors show a deficiency of £501. 7s. 6d. This should be decreased by the item of £113. 6s. 8d. for debtors

* With reference to this sum of £4,610, I have not had sufficient opportunity of forming an estimate of the realisable value of the items referred to.—FREDERICK TODD.

on last year's account, which we understand has since been received.

The item of £359. 2s. was not, as stated by the Auditors, expended in 1895, but mostly in previous years. As a matter of fact, only £78. 15s. was received in 1895 under this head, the other being accumulations of liability in past years, and still remaining so.

The furniture bought last year at a cost of £124. 8s. 2d., and which is still in hand, is as much a "Real Asset" as those mentioned by your Auditors a little further on; but as it is a depreciating asset, a certain percentage is written off every year.

We quite agree that the items under "Property" should be taken *cum grano salis*, but we would remind you that these are not our valuation, but those of special competent experts appointed by your Institute, viz.—Messrs. Quaritch, Rickman, and others—and that it would be presumption on our part to contradict these. We may add, however, that we do not recommend that the amount of insurance should be decreased, as we have been told by one of the members of your Committee that the value put on them was according to that which it would cost you to replace them, and it is to enable you to do this in case of fire that you insure them for £14,000.

We are of opinion that our accounts as originally prepared should be issued *alone* to your Members, for we consider the numerous supplemental statements which you propose to print will tend to confuse rather than elucidate. We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAFFERY, SONS, & CO.

The Financial Report having been discussed [see Appendix], an amendment, moved by Mr. Wm. Woodward [A.] and seconded by Mr. Frederick Todd [F.]—that a committee be appointed to investigate the financial condition of the Institute, and to report thereon to the General Body—was put from the Chair, and lost.

The recommendation of the Council that a sum of £100 be granted for the year 1896 to the Architectural Association in furtherance of its educational work was agreed to. The original Motion was then put, and it was

RESOLVED, nem. con., that the Report of the Council for the official year 1895–96 be approved and adopted.

The lists of attendances of members at the several meetings of the Council and Standing Committees during the official year having been submitted and taken as read [see *Supplement*, No. 13], scrutineers were appointed to direct the election of the Council and Standing Committees for the ensuing year of office, and report the result thereof to the Business General Meeting of the 8th June, namely, *Fellows*: Maurice B. Adams, Frank T. Baggallay, R. F. Chisholm, Zeph. King, John Norton, J. S. Quilter, Hugh Stannus, Robert Williams; *Associates*: E. R. Barrow, Max. Clarke, H. Vaughan Lanchester, H. H. Langston, C. H. Löhr, H. A. Satchell.

The following members were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year of office, namely, Messrs. Edmund Woodthorpe [F.], M.A., and Owen Fleming [A.].

The Statutory Board of Examiners, which had had occasion to meet but once during the official year, was re-appointed as follows:—Messrs. George Aitchison, Lewis Angell, Francis Chambers, G. Elkington, Banister Fletcher, Charles Fowler, E. Gregg, F. W. H. Hunt, E. B. I'Anson, Robert Kerr, J. Douglass Mathews, Lacy W. Ridge, T. Roger Smith, Benj. Tabberer, and T. H. Watson.

The proceedings then terminated, and the Meeting separated at 10.15 p.m.

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of the Council.

The motion from the Chair, that the Annual Report be adopted, having been seconded by Mr. Alex. Graham [F.], F.S.A., the following discussion ensued:—

THE CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps it will be convenient if I state at once the course I suggest the Meeting should take in considering this Report. The Report naturally divides itself into three divisions, and I think if we understand that, it will enable us to get through the business quicker. I therefore propose that we should first consider the whole of the Report up to the Finance Report, that is to say, to the end of page 40; that we should then consider the Finance Report (both the report of the expenses and the estimate); and, thirdly, that we should consider the last paragraph in reference to the grant to the Architectural Association. Anyone, therefore, who has any observations to make on the first part of the Report we shall be glad to hear him.

MR. WM. WOODWARD [A.].—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Following the suggestion of the Chairman, I will divide what I have to say into three parts, but not quite the three parts proposed by the Chairman. I propose, first, to speak upon the Report itself; then upon the financial statement; and then upon the position in which the Auditors have appeared with regard to this year's accounts. With regard to the Report, I suppose that the best friends of the Council will hardly consider that it forms satisfactory reading. It does not indicate, nor does it show, any particularly useful work done during the year by the Institute, either for the benefit of the profession in general, or for the members of the Institute in particular. It appears to me rather to indicate the lugubrious meanderings of an almost moribund body, without any signs of that activity and that vitality which are so necessary to the conduct of every Institute of this character. Now, Sir, I will at once proceed to the General Report. On page 9 I find that we have added nine to our list of Fellows, which results in a reduction of ten from the roll of last year. But I am happy to be able to congratulate the Institute upon the fact that we have added to the list of Associates forty-seven, and I can only trust that that addition will be increased as years roll on. On page 36 there is a reference to the Conditions of Contract, which I will read: "A new 'Form of Agreement and Schedule of Conditions for Building Contracts,' which received the sanction of the Institute last May, was issued to members on the 25th July 1895; and the old Paper of 'Heads of Conditions' was withdrawn from circulation in accordance with the Resolution of the General Meeting held 13th May 1895. A large number of copies of the new Form has already been sold." Now, Sir, the information which reaches me is that no first-class builder will consent to sign these Conditions of Contract, and, therefore, I am astonished to find that the sale has been so great, and I can only imagine that the sale has been so great by reason of some peculiar interest outside a contract, which minor builders may take in these particular Conditions of Contract. The next observation I have to make is on page 39, where I find, under the heading Art Standing Committee, an alternative scheme for the new street from Holborn to the Strand has been sent to the London County Council. Now, Gentlemen, until I read this Report, except from the report which I have seen in the newspapers, I had no idea that this Institute had sent any plan to the London County Council; and this brings me at once to the JOURNAL. The very *raison d'être* of that JOURNAL is, and must be, usefulness to the General Body—usefulness to the 1,400 who are unable to attend these meetings; and, therefore, unless it contains useful information for the members its right to be ceases. Why is it, Sir, that the JOURNAL did not contain a copy of the Plan which this Institute had prepared for that new street? Surely the Council must be aware that there are men in the Institute who have taken the greatest possible interest in street improvement long before the Art Standing Committee was invented or suggested; and how is it that the comments of those men were not permitted by a reference to the Plan in the JOURNAL; and

what do we find according to this Report? We find that the Plan has received, not the approval of the Committee of the London County Council, but that it has received the approval of the officers of the London County Council, though the Report does not state who those officers are. But surely it would have added much to the dignity of the Institute, if, instead of the Plan which has been sent out by the Institute having received only the approval of the officers, it had received the approval of the Committee of the London County Council. The next remark is on page 40, where we come to the Practice Standing Committee, and I find a reference to Fire Offices, which I will read:—"Amongst the matters considered by the Committee, the chief have been: The payment of architects' fees by Fire Offices in connection with the settlement of 'fire claims and reinstatement after fires.' Then further on you will find that in respect to the first of these the negotiations are still in progress, and that it is hoped that a satisfactory result will be arrived at. Now it was only by accident that I heard some weeks ago that this Council had communicated with the Fire Offices. How is it that the letters which were sent by this Council, and which affected the interests of the profession at large on the question of professional charges, were not published in the JOURNAL? I may tell the gentlemen here, from information received, that the letters which have come from the Institute have done the profession considerable harm. I hear from an authoritative source—[Mr. E. W. GRUNING [F.]: Name it.] I shall not name it. Whether those letters have done harm or not—whether they were or were not for the benefit of the Institute at large—they ought to appear in the JOURNAL, so that we might know. [Mr. GRUNING: It can be of no possible use, and it may be of the greatest possible harm, to publish letters pending discussion and negotiations.] I deny the right of the Council to pledge the credit of the Institute. These letters are not supposed to come from the Council, but from the Institute. With regard to the new street, I have heard it said the Royal Institute of British Architects has submitted a Plan for a new street; not that the Council or the Art Standing Committee have, but the Institute, and I say these letters ought to appear in the JOURNAL, so that we might have an opportunity of criticising them, and of, perhaps, giving them our entire support. Another matter which I heard, practically by accident, or, rather, which appears in *The Building News*, was this. The Art Standing Committee addressed letters to, and received letters from, a certain committee in Exeter with regard to a church. How is it that those letters do not appear in the JOURNAL of the Institute? The Council of the Institute have received a snub from the Exeter Committee, and I should very much like to have seen the correspondence appearing in the JOURNAL, which would, as I say, bear testimony to its useful existence. I do trust that, when matters affecting the interests of the profession generally are taken in hand by the Council, those matters shall be brought before the General Body in a proper way. With regard to the Science Standing Committee, I must say that they have done excellent work, at all events in one section, and that is in the brickwork testing. For that work or any similar work they deserve entire credit, and for my part I beg to extend that credit to them.

MR. JOHN SLATER [F.], B.A.—I should like, as an individual member of the Council, to state that Mr. Woodward is absolutely inaccurate in his statement that the new Conditions of Contract have met with the disapproval of all the first-class builders. There was a great deal of discussion, as you know, in this room about the Conditions of Contract, and there was a great deal of difference of opinion about them. Before they were absolutely settled by the Institute I happened to adopt them, and I sent a copy of the Conditions to a firm of first-class builders. It

was the first time they had seen them, and they came to my office and declared them to be the very best set of Conditions they had ever seen.

MR. WM. WOODWARD [A.]—May I remark with regard to that that Mr. A. A. Hudson read a Paper the other night at the Surveyors' Institution, and I heard him say—and this is an observation which Mr. E. T. Hall will lay to heart—that the old Conditions of Contract were far better than the new?

MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS [F.]—I had no intention to speak on the matter, but it so happens that last week I had a tender from a firm that I think can be called one in the highest class of builders in London—I need not name them. I may say that the firm tendered alone, and there was no competition. I had added a copy of the Conditions to the specification, and had modified it to suit the conditions of the particular contract. They added to the bottom of the tender that the contract was to come up for approval. Now when I saw one of the parties afterwards, or one of the heads of the firm, he told me that they had not signed one of those conditions. They are in a large way: they had several large contracts in hand at the time. I do not know whether they have entered into any of those since the issue of the Conditions, but they said they did not think they would be able to sign them. The contract is still under consideration because the amount is being modified. I shall know at the end of the week whether they will sign them or not. It points to what Mr. Woodward says, that some of the first-class builders in London will probably refuse to sign the conditions.

MR. E. T. HALL [F.]—As my name has been mentioned, I think I might say one word on this point. It is well known in this room, and Mr. Woodward would not be ashamed to admit it, that Mr. Woodward was the staunch opponent of the new Conditions. He spoke stronger than anyone against them, and they were carried by a unanimous vote, first of the Practice Committee, next of the Council, and lastly by this meeting, Mr. Woodward alone dissenting. [MR. WOODWARD: How many were present?] They have been published only a few months, and over 1,000 copies have been sold. I think that is the best answer that can be given. Why some of the leading builders have objected Mr. Woodward must be perfectly conscious. It is because the Institute of Builders is trying to set itself against them; and at their last general meeting special reference was made by, I think, the President, or one of the leading officials, that they hoped the builders would only sign the conditions of the Institute of Builders, which, of course, meant asking the builders not to sign these. Every impartial person who has looked into them has said what Mr. Slater has told you, that they are an absolutely fair set of conditions. The fact of 1,000 having been sold in so short a time is an answer to Mr. Woodward without any further comment. If it is of any interest to the Meeting to know it, I may say that not long ago the solicitor to the Institute told me that he had recommended clients of his own to use them because he believed they were the best. The solicitor who advised the Practice Committee has told me himself that he has advised his own clients, builders and others, to use them, and they are solicitors who know what they are talking about. They recommend them, and people buy them largely; and I think if we find the sales go on as they are going on that will be quite sufficient. It will, at all events, lead Mr. Woodward, I hope, to think that other people do not take the same view of them that he does himself. With regard to Mr. Woodward's comment on the action of the Practice Committee with regard to the Fire Office claims, it must be known to every man of business that nothing would be more injurious to the profession than to publish a correspondence while negotiation is going on. It would be absolutely contrary to all precedent in the Institute to do

it, and I should say contrary to the precedent of any sensible man who entered into negotiations, which would be just one way of getting erroneous criticism on business letters when the whole thing was not before you. When it is before you, and when it is completed, it will be brought up here, of course, for the sanction of the Institute. But that is how all committee work must be done. It would be perfectly ridiculous for a committee to submit everything it did to a public meeting; no business could be done. It is quite bad enough to have a committee of twenty men to deal with a thing, but if you have to deal with a public meeting at every step, nothing can be done.

MR. WILLIAM WOODWARD [A.].—I contend that the Practice Committee have no right to enter into this correspondence without authority.

MR. E. A. GRUNING [F.].—I happen to be Chairman of the Practice Committee, and we are elected by the General Body of the Institute. We are not a Committee of the Council, and we have every right to do what we do on behalf of the Institute.

MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS [F.].—I will add one word, if I may, to this effect: I had one builder who was willing to sign the Conditions last week; he had them to read, and when he had signed he asked whether they were the Conditions of the Institute of Architects. I might say that the builder is not one of the very rich builders, but he is capable of doing quite as good work. At the same time, what I said before holds good.

MR. C. FORSTER HAYWARD [F.], F.S.A.—I did not think there was any discussion likely to deal with this particular point of the Conditions of Contract, but I am happy to say I have used them. In a large contract I had to make with one of the chief builders in London there was no question made in regard to the Conditions; and as the amount was over £20,000 it was not a small matter. The Conditions were accepted just as they stand, and I am very well satisfied with them, and always glad to use them. There is one point, however, and that is, they should be published without the Contract form on the front. There may be various reasons why the Contract form as it stands should not be adopted, and I should like to use the Conditions just as they stand without that form attached to them. It looks very awkward in a document to have the first page crossed out and begun on the second page with the Conditions, and I trust the Institute will revise the form, print them on foolscap, and let the Contract form be a separate matter altogether. So far I would say I differ from Mr. Woodward. But there is one point in which I must agree with him, and that is, with regard to the plan sent in from the Institute to the London County Council for a new street. For twenty years having been myself interested in plans for this new street, and as a member of the Institute, I feel I ought to have had some intimation of what was being done. I certainly think that the members of the Institute should have been informed, and a copy of the Plan sent round to all.

MR. H. H. LANGSTON [A.].—With regard to that little matter which the last speaker has referred to, I think it would be of interest to the General Body if the Council gave us some assurance that the Institute should have an opportunity of seeing this Plan before it is submitted again for further consideration to the County Council, especially as you made a remark that a new Improvement Committee has recently been appointed. Before it goes out as the Plan of the Institute, I think it is only right that we, as members of the Institute, should see the Plan, and I move to that effect.

MR. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.].—I second that.

MR. BERESFORD PITE [A.].—As a member of the Art Committee that had to deal with this matter, may I point out to the Meeting that this matter came before the

Art Committee as soon as the County Council scheme was before their Improvement Committee? The Art Committee of the Institute felt that while the County Council were digesting and preparing their scheme, the matter was in such a position that the Art Committee might very well consider it at the same time. With the view to making any possible suggestions, the Art Committee sat and appointed a sub-Committee, which looked into the whole matter. If I were to mention the names of the sub-Committee I am sure it would give satisfaction. Mr. Belcher, Mr. William Young, and other gentlemen who have great experience in these matters were on the sub-Committee, and gave a great deal of time to it. Their report, which amounted to an improvement of the County Council Plan, was submitted without any delay to the Council, and forwarded without any delay—delay would have been prejudicial to the movement—to the County Council. I believe the issue of the matter is still before the County Council; they did not at that time adopt the Institute Plan, but the County Council are now themselves, I venture to hope, coming to the conclusion that the Plan forwarded by the Council was one that it would be highly advisable to reconsider if not to adopt, and we are living in hopes in the Art Committee of seeing our Plan carried out. I should like to suggest to the members that if the proposal of the Art Committee had to be submitted to the Institute, notice would have had to be given, or a public meeting would have had to be called; and as members no doubt would be acting for clients with interests in the heart of London, there would have been no end to the discussion of that Plan, and I think it would have been quite impossible for us as an Institute and public body to have dealt with this matter in any way at all beneficially to the community, unless by appointing a small Committee of experts and dealing with the matter upon their advice. Gentlemen must be quite aware how difficult it is for a Committee to write a letter. How much more difficult, then, for a Committee to make a plan, and infinitely more impossible for a whole body to make a plan! I think the Committee may take to itself this comfort in the matter, that their action is most themselves to be followed with beneficial results—results which I do not think we should have arrived at if we had had a public discussion as to the advisability of taking this property or that property, or diverting the road from this man's property or from the other.

MR. C. H. BRODIE [A.].—With regard to the matter connected with the church at Exeter, mentioned by Mr. Woodward, I know something about that, and I took part in some correspondence in the local papers. Mr. Woodward seems to be under the impression that a snub was administered to the Institute. I found no such snub in the correspondence. [MR. WOODWARD: Read *The Building News* of 7th February.] I regret to say I do not take any notice whatever of what *The Building News* says. I had the whole of the letters which appeared in the local press on the subject, and I shall be very pleased to let Mr. Woodward have them for his information; he would then, I think, arrive at the same conclusion as I did. The result of the action of the Institute—or a result, at any rate, largely due to the action of the Institute—has been to defeat the purpose of certain members of the Committee appointed for the purpose of rebuilding a church at Exeter, who were striving to upset the decision of an assessor, an eminent member of the Institute. Those gentlemen did not succeed. The wish of the Institute, namely, that the Committee should adopt a plan approved and recommended by the assessor, was, at a vestry meeting, carried out, and the vestry as a body accepted the plan of our friend Mr. Caroe for the erection of the church, and I believe he will be entrusted with its erection, if the erection be proceeded with. With regard to the proposed street, I think I may tell Mr. Wood-

ward that the "Institute Plan," as he calls it, has been adopted by the St. Giles's District Board of Works; and if I read the daily papers aright, the Plan has made such an impression on the new Improvement Committee of the County Council that they have withdrawn their own Plan, and are now considering this.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Langton has proposed, and Mr. Middleton has seconded, that this Plan should be published. I cannot imagine that the Institute or the Council would have the least possible objection to that Plan being published; and if the members generally wish it, no doubt arrangements will be made that it should be published. It would be very interesting at this stage that it should be.

MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F].—With regard to the Conditions of Contract which have been discussed this evening, I should like to add my testimony to their usefulness. I have found them extremely useful, and they appear to me to be rendered more so by the Form which Mr. Forster Hayward objected to. I have found that they are accepted by the vestry clerks without any demur, and that it is extremely convenient to have a document of that kind to place before a committee; it prevents a lot of questions being raised on the contract.

MR. G. H. FELLOWES PRYNNE [F].—I was about to raise several questions, on the Conditions of Contract especially, but at the same time I must say I shall be very glad to give my testimony to their very great usefulness. I fully agree with what Mr. Hayward has said as to the advantage of having the Agreement kept separate. I think it would be really a more complete document.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I think I may promise that that will also be considered by the Council; and, if there be no objection to it, it will be done.

The Finance Report.

THE CHAIRMAN. Before we go to the accounts, or second portion of the Report, I will ask the Clerk to read the Auditors' Report [see page 411]. I think the meeting ought to have that before them when they consider the finances. That Report has been sent to our Accountants, who have drawn these accounts up, and they have written us a letter, which will also be read [see pages 411-12]. Mr. Saffery, our Accountant, is here to-night, and will be able to give any explanation on the technical points, as to the way in which the account is put before the Institute, which Mr. Woodward or any other gentleman would like to have. We are anxious to explain everything that we can as clearly as possible.

MR. WILLIAM WOODWARD [A].—With regard to the estimate I have formed of the value of the property of the Institute, I will ask members just to consider for one moment what would be likely to be obtained for the busts which are scattered about these rooms, and I will also point out with regard to the Report of the Chartered Accountants that it would be impossible to replace the oil paintings. Therefore, to attempt to insure them for what may be assumed to be the estimated value is, to my mind at all events, incurring an expense not necessary. You could not replace these portraits, and the value attached to them is absolutely absurd; the real value is the respect in which the departed are held by the members of the Institute, and by reason, Sir, of the eminence of the artists that painted the pictures. [The HONORARY SECRETARY: That is all the more reason for insuring them highly.] That may be. My statement was that it was impossible to replace them. You have read the Auditors' Report at a moment when it is somewhat difficult for me to follow the particular line of observations I proposed to myself; and therefore, instead of observing now upon some of the items which I consider represent extravagance on the part of the Council, you throw me upon the main question upon which I have

proposed to move a resolution. I will ask you, Gentlemen, to consider first that the Auditors of the Institute are appointed by the Institute and not by the Council, and if you refer to By-law 35 you will find this: "The Council shall present a Report on the state of the property and affairs of the Royal Institute to the Annual General Meeting, which report shall give an abstract of the proceedings during the official year, an account of the funds (including a balance-sheet of the receipts and disbursements for the past year properly audited), and an estimate of the income and expenditure for the current year." Now I ask you to allow me to read By-law 40, which is as follows: "The Royal Institute shall annually elect as Auditors one Fellow and one Associate, not members of the Council. Candidates shall be nominated for the office at the Annual General Meeting on the first Monday in May, and their names shall be appended to the list of the Council nominated for election. The Auditors shall have access at all reasonable times to the accounts and securities. They shall examine the securities and the annual accounts before the latter are submitted to the Annual General Meeting, and shall report thereon to the Royal Institute." Last year the Honorary Auditors, in compliance with this By-law, prepared a Report. [The HONORARY SECRETARY: Not in compliance with the By-law.] We were elected Auditors, and it was in compliance with what we conceived to be our duty as having been appointed by the Institute. Last year we prepared our Report, and if that Report is to be of any service at all it must go out with the Report of the Council in order to give the General Body—the 1,400, not the 100 here to-night—an opportunity of digesting it, and coming here with intelligence to analyse every figure in it. The Council, last year, would not publish that Report with their own Report, and the reasons assigned were these—that we had exceeded our duties as Auditors; that we had entered into recommendations of economies which formed no part of the Auditors' duty; and when it was read, as this Report was read to-night, it was absolutely impossible to follow it. You will bear in mind that the Auditors have spent hours on these accounts, and therefore they are necessarily in a better position to judge of the effect of figures than merely from the Report which is read to-night, and thrown at your intellects without an opportunity of thoroughly digesting it. It is impossible for any set of men, I venture to say, to digest accounts in detail merely from the reading of the Report; but knowing that the reason urged last year would probably be urged this year against publishing that Report, we most carefully abstained from recommending any economies, and we religiously adhered to figures only, with the result which you have heard read. What is the result? The result is a continual deficit—a deficit which increases year by year (*vide* the Balance Sheet); and if the Institute is to go on to success, bearing in mind the fact that the same Council practically which has permitted the deficit in years past is the Council which is now in existence, and which is very likely to continue the deficit in future, I say, Sir, that the time has come when some steps should be taken by the General Body to investigate the expenditure, and to see if the Institute cannot be placed upon a more substantial basis financially. Therefore, Sir, I am about to move a resolution; but before doing so permit me to direct your attention to the legal expenses incurred by the Council. I find that the sum of £16. 1s. 4d. was incurred in law charges in connection with the Papers read at the Meetings. I should like to know, and no doubt some members of the Finance Committee will tell you, why this £16. 1s. 4d. was incurred in reference to the Papers. I also should like to be informed why £36. 11s. was incurred in connection with the Duke of Devonshire's Drawings; why £18. 19s. 6d. was incurred in respect of the District

Surveyors; and why £21. 17s. was incurred in connection with the Conditions of Contract item. Then there is £31. 2s. for charges *re* Registration Bill. I think the time has come when we might cease to oppose the Registration Bill. There are many members of the Institute who consider the Registration Bill would be a good thing, and I think the time has come when we should cease to expend large sums of money in law charges thereon. But the item I particularly refer to is an item of £173. 19s. 6d., which has been incurred in law charges in relation to an unfortunate squabble with our landlords—a series of blunders which has resulted, as I say, in an expenditure on law charges alone, besides taking the officials of the Institute from their legitimate work, of a sum of £173. 19s. 6d. I should like a proper explanation of why it was. The Auditors have opportunities of getting at figures which the General Body have not. Now I will come to the items of costs. The Defendant's costs were £55, the Plaintiff's were £81. 11s. 2d. [Mr. BERESFORD PITE and Mr. E. T. HALL objected that they could not follow the speaker, as none of the items he referred to appeared in the accounts before the Meeting.] The greater part of those charges are in the account, but the balance I have ascertained is not in this year's account. The total amount expended on these charges is, as I stated, £173. 19s. 6d., and I say that it is due to this Institute that some explanation is made, first of all, why you got into this squabble. There are many men of legal minds on the Council of the Institute, and I do not see why we should be led into this extravagance, altogether, so far as I can judge, unnecessary. There are many other items to which I should have liked to refer; but I will now move the Resolution, and I may tell you that I originally intended to move a much stronger one, but which would not be too strong. I have had, however, the pleasure of an interview with Professor Kerr, who has taken a great interest in these accounts from year to year, and Professor Kerr authorised me to state that he regretted he could not be here to support me in this Resolution. The Resolution is:—"That a Committee be appointed to investigate the financial condition of the Institute, and to report thereon to the General Body. The Committee to consist of four members, to be elected by this Meeting, none of whom shall be members of Council or of the Standing Committees, and four members to be appointed by the Council." Now, Sir, I say we must bear in mind the fact that there is a deficit year by year—if I had had the opportunity I think I could have shown that there are many items of extravagance which the Council have incurred, and that it would be perfectly possible to carry on the affairs of the Institute in a first-class manner with greater economy. I am sure with regard to the officers of the Institute (and I have had considerable opportunity of judging of their work in the past), from Mr. White downwards, I believe the men do their work exceedingly well, and that they are not by any means overpaid. I should like to see some of the salaries increased, but that cannot be until you increase the strength of our finances. The question as to how these economies might be obtained would be one for the Committee. Year by year we do find a deficit; year by year we find, as I say, that there are no substantial attempts to minimise the expenditure which I feel in many directions there might be; and I do think the time has arrived when for the interests of the corporate body such a Committee as this should be appointed. You will observe that I say the Council should have four members, and that there should be four business men selected from this Meeting to serve on that Committee, and report. If they find there is no retrenchment possible to meet this deficit, all it means is that you must sell out some of your Consols, and get rid of some of your Architectural Union Company shares, and gradually you will

be reduced to a state of finance which will not provide for any weakness in the future. I trust that weakness will not arise. I trust the Institute will stand, as it does now, the Corporate Body distinctly representing the best interests of the profession, and I ask the members present to support me, not with any antagonism to the Council, but with a sincere desire that the Royal Institute shall be placed upon a sound financial basis. I therefore beg to move the Resolution which I have proposed.

MR. FREDERICK TODD [*F.*].—I have great pleasure in seconding the Resolution, and as one of the Auditors I should like to say a few words. The Auditor, we have been informed in this place, has a divided individuality. In his report as Auditor (we have been told) he is not to make suggestions, but in his other character, that of a private member of the Institute, he is at liberty to make such observations and propositions as he thinks fit. In the latter character, namely, that of a free lance, I wish to make a few observations upon two of the items which appear in the Statement of Accounts, and, after doing so, to make a suggestion, and that on the part of the electorate at large who are mostly interested in the object sought to be obtained. The first item to which I direct your attention is the cost incurred by the Institute in the matter of the JOURNAL, and which, in my judgment, is monstrously high for a paper of that class, and which cost appears to be gradually growing in amount year by year, as shown by the following. I find on reference that the gross cost of the JOURNAL for the year ending December 1893 is stated at £1,001. 5s. 11d., and the net cost £697. 14s. 2d.; that in the year ending December 1894 the gross cost of the JOURNAL is stated at £1,182. 3s., and the net cost at £839. 5s. 9d. (an addition of £142 over that of 1893); and in the last year ending December 1895 the gross cost was £1,327. 13s. 2d., and the net cost £916. 7s. 7d. (an addition of £77 over that of 1894). I am of the opinion that a considerable sum could be saved to the Institute in regard to the expenses, and that without seriously affecting any diminution either to the intrinsic value or to the public interest in the said JOURNAL. The second item to which I call attention is to the deficit which now in the accounts annually makes its appearance, and which also has been gradually increasing in amount during late years. I find on reference that at the end of 1893 the deficit was some £129; at the end of 1894 it was some £286 (more than double that of the former year); and at the end of last year the liability had arisen to some £625 (more than double again that of the preceding year). What it will be at the close of this I know not, but trust it will not show the same ratio of progression. The Accountants have mentioned in their note (placed at the foot of the accounts) that over £3,000 liquid assets were available to pay these "liabilities"—which is perfectly true, though, I confess, a very cold comfort when we reflect that in the year 1888 there was £4,000 in Consols belonging to the Institute, but which is now reduced to £1,000. I make no comment on the foregoing figures, but allow them to speak for themselves; to me, however, they point forcibly to the result which it may reasonably be expected to overtake the Institute if prudential measures be not taken in time to avert same. I can only hope that the men to be elected on the Finance Committee will be men of business capacity. Relative to the suggestion to which I alluded at the commencement, it is as follows:—It must be in the remembrance of most of the Gentlemen here present that in the Report of the Auditors of last year the law charges which had been unnecessarily (so it was thought) incurred on behalf of the Institute by the Council were commented upon, and attention was drawn to the profitless result of that expenditure—upon which subject, Gentlemen, I have no wish to dwell now, and over which I charitably draw a veil. I think we all had

expected that the timely admonition conveyed in the aforesaid Report would have received that attention which it deserved, and borne the result of greater circumspection being practised in the future. But, Gentlemen, we have received no such consolation; other law business has been entered upon, resulting, as that of the former year, in melancholy failure, defeat, and loss, and which I think is a loss not to be assessed at a pecuniary amount, but what is far more important, that of the loss of status to the Institute. The sum thus debited to the Institute on account of these law charges amounts altogether (I think) to over £400—a very considerable call on our exchequer. Taking into consideration the present condition of the finances, and also bearing in mind that the greater part of these law expenses has been incurred by the Council in pursuit of objects unsought for by many of the electorate, I think it would be doing a graceful act by the Council if they were to refund (and out of their own personality) the said sums which have been debited to the Institute on account of the unfortunate actions on their part; and particularly when it is remembered that many of the members of the Council have retained their offices for many years, during which period they have received the honours and advantages consequent and attendant upon their respective offices. That, Sir, is my suggestion, and in leaving the subject for consideration I wish to convey to the Council the assurance that in making it I am not instigated by unworthy motives, and by none other than those in the interest of the Institute, and also with all kindly feeling to the Council; and such will, I hope, be received on their part in a similar spirit.

MR. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.]—I do not think the JOURNAL should be a source of loss to the Institute. For some years I have had experience in a similar affair, the *Journal* of the Society of Architects, and it is no secret that that journal has always paid its way, and never cost the Society a single penny. If that little journal did so, how is it the Institute JOURNAL is such an expense? The secret of their financial success with the journal has been the advertisements. A very large sum indeed is to be got for advertisements in a journal such as that of the Royal Institute, and I feel sure that if properly worked the JOURNAL, instead of being a source of loss, might be a source of actual profit. It should at least pay its own expense of printing, and in all probability the advertisements should bring in enough also to pay the expense of issue to the members.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps at this stage I might state one or two facts which will clear the ground a little. Mr. Woodward has said if he had had an opportunity he would have liked to have brought forward a good many items in the account which showed extravagance. I was anxious to give him every possible opportunity. I thought that we had made that clear to him. I was desirous he should have a perfectly fair and open ground to state everything that he wished, and it was for that reason I tried to stop interruption. Mr. Woodward asked for some explanation as to the legal charges. I have not got exactly the items, but I think the first was £16 in connection with the JOURNAL. That was caused by its being thought necessary and advisable, as is done in other Societies, to have an agreement with the readers of Papers granting the copyright to the Institute when they read them. It is now the custom when anyone is good enough to read a Paper here to ask him to give the copyright to the Institute, and that necessitated a form of agreement, which, of course, had to be drawn by the solicitors. Then with regard to the charges in connection with the Devonshire drawings, I really cannot understand anybody objecting to a charge of that sort. We had a magnificent gift from the Duke of Devonshire, on certain conditions, of a series of autograph drawings. They were given us on trust, and the

Trust Deed had, of course, to be prepared by the solicitors; and I am sure Mr. Woodward or anyone else would not for a moment wish that we should not pay the expenses of that deed, which was the only expense we incurred in obtaining that interesting series of drawings. With regard to the expenses in reference to the Registration Bill no one regrets more than the Council that we should be put to that annual expense, but at present we are under the requisition of the General Body to oppose. They have always up to the present time opposed this Registration Bill. We expend as small a sum as we possibly can; but as long as that Bill is brought forward, and the members of this Institute are of the feeling that they at present are, I am afraid that we must still expend it, or you would very properly find fault with us if that Bill were allowed to pass without any effort on our part to oppose it. With regard to the legal expenses in reference to the galleries downstairs which Mr. Woodward has referred to, that is a long story which has given us a great deal of trouble and a great deal of anxiety, and I am afraid it is difficult for me to explain the whole matter to you; but as shortly as I can state it, it is this: Downstairs, as you know, there are galleries called the Conduit Street and the Maddox Street galleries. These galleries were built by the Architectural Union Company, and they were erected for architectural and other art purposes, as was stated, and especially for the Royal Institute of British Architects and architectural exhibitions. That was the statement on the face of the Articles of Association. The galleries in Maddox Street have been untenanted for some time. We have incurred loss of income nearly to the amount of £100 last year in connection with this Company, and which accounts largely for our deficit. Owing to those galleries being untenanted, and to certain arrears of the Secretary of the Company, the dividends were very much reduced. When the whole of the galleries came in hand, and had to be let, the Council of the Institute considered whether it would be possible for them in any way to acquire them. I think everyone here, and everyone who has gone into the question, would admit that if we could have become tenants of this building entirely it would have been very much to the advantage of the Institute, and also of the Company. We ascertained an offer was made by some auctioneers for the galleries. It seemed to us to be a most undesirable thing that these galleries, which are entered through the same entrance as ours, should be in the hands of auctioneers. The Architectural Association at the time were on the look-out for rooms. We conferred with them to see whether, if we took them, they could assist by taking a portion for their use. It appeared to us, rightly or wrongly, that it would be an advantage to the Institute, and would be an advantage to the Association, if we were to lodge under one roof. We should also at the same time have had the additional advantage of acquiring these galleries for the purpose for which undoubtedly they were originally built. The Association, although the accommodation was not altogether what they wanted, were prepared to take a portion on terms which were agreed between us, and we thought we could see our way to use them for Examinations, exhibitions of prize drawings, soirées, and other purposes. It would have been of great advantage to us to have our soirées again here, to have had the work of the Institute carried on solely in this building. We could have seen our way to let a portion of the Conduit Street galleries for a certain sum every year to societies who at present hold them, and we calculated that after these deductions the rent to the Institute would have been an additional £200 a year. We did not feel the Institute finances were in such a condition as to permit of our increasing the rent to that extent, and we went, in anticipation of Mr. Todd's suggestion, to our own mem-

bers, members of the Council and others, to see whether we could obtain a guarantee of that rent for a certain number of years. I may say that we obtained £170 a year for five years without any trouble, and we should have had no difficulty in obtaining the £200 a year for five years. We therefore made an offer to the Architectural Union Company to take these galleries for five years, the time which this guarantee would have covered. Unfortunately, the Directors of the Company preferred the auctioneers. We at the time, of course, were acting under the advice of our solicitors, and it seemed to us so wrong that the original object of these galleries should be diverted from the Institute, and put into the hands of auctioneers, that we decided, after every effort had been made—and most reluctantly we decided—to try whether the Directors really could divert these galleries from the purposes for which they were built, and we went to the Court and obtained an interim injunction to prevent their letting them to the auctioneers. However, these matters are decided by a counting of heads, and as soon as it became obvious that the Directors would have a majority of the shareholders, which at one time we hoped they would not have, we at once withdrew and gave way to the logic of events. We were not going in for a long law suit, and spending more money. As far as it went it was, of course, a costly business; but I think, Gentlemen, that you would have blamed us, I am sure you would, if we had not made every effort we possibly could under proper advice to preserve those galleries to us, and it is a matter of the greatest regret to the Council that they have gone, and are now in the hands of auctioneers, who have no interest whatever in architecture or the purpose for which those galleries were originally built. I am sorry to have kept you so long over that; I will be much shorter over the rest. With regard to the JOURNAL, I cannot follow Mr. Todd at all about that. Probably you know that the Council decided some years ago to put the JOURNAL and TRANSACTIONS into one, and they estimated at that time there would be a saving of from £400 to £500 a year. As a matter of fact, the JOURNAL now has a saving of over £400 a year. We have taken the greatest possible trouble to go into that. We have had meetings, and have gone into it in the greatest detail, and I can assure you on the authority of the Finance Committee that there has been that saving. The JOURNAL, I think, is well worthy of the Institute, and I do not really think we could possibly make it pay itself and do ourselves credit. But there is one very promising thing in reference to it that you must have noticed in the accounts, and that is, for the advertisements for which we used to receive £250 we shall now receive £500 in the year, so that in the estimate which is published, and which is before you for the next year, you will find that the cost of the JOURNAL will be considerably further reduced. With regard to the deficit, which has been naturally and very properly referred to, because on an occasion of this sort we expect to hear criticisms, that deficit is not really so serious as it may appear. I believe Mr. Saffery, who is here, will support me in stating that the actual debt of the Institute at the present moment is £388 odd. It is quite true that in the accounts outstanding creditors stand at £615; but you will find on the other side of the account cash at Bankers', and also arrears of £113, which have since been paid in. That brings the other side to £300 odd, and our actual indebtedness to £388. An estimate for the coming year shows a surplus of £185, that is exclusive of any grant to the Association. Of course that will be reduced if the grant be made. We are on the turn of the tide. We have gradually been paying off the great expense we have had in improving the premises downstairs and upstairs, and the only reason I may say that we did not publish Mr. Woodward's Report (which I am sorry to find he feels and

takes as an affront which was not intended) was that our Accountants said, "Do not publish anything but the plain, 'straightforward account which we have prepared.'" I am quite sure that is the proper way to do it. Anybody who wishes can ascertain from those accounts exactly the state of the Institute. We repudiate, of course, entirely Mr. Woodward's valuation of the property, because we are not at all prepared to say that any one gentleman could have valued the different properties that are here. With regard to the furniture, £124, the amount which Mr. Woodward states should not have been put to capital, we have written off such matters as electric light, repairs to this room, the painting, and so forth, and have paid them out of income, and we do not put these to capital because we do not consider we could get anything for them; but furniture and things of that sort are an asset, and we have the value of our money.

MR. WILLIAM WOODWARD [A.]—May I say, with regard to the item of expenditure on furniture, that I do not object so much to it under the head of assets, as I do that it did not appear as part of the expenditure of 1895?

THE CHAIRMAN.—It appears on the balance-sheet because it is a capital expenditure, which we are advised is the proper way of making it appear. I hope I have answered all the questions that have been raised. If not, I shall be pleased to do so.

MR. ZEPH. KING [F.]—May I ask, Mr. Chairman, whether you dissent altogether from Mr. Woodward's criticism? Is there any intention on your part to oppose the Committee being formed as he suggests, so that it should look into the matter? Mr. Woodward has no interest in raising any feeling against the Council. I think his idea and his desire are that everything should be known, and that the Institute should be put on a safe footing so far as finances go, and you ought not to look upon it as any personal feeling on his part, but a desire that we should do something to prevent the Institute from going down and down until it becomes ruined. I ask you to consider whether a committee such as has been proposed and seconded should not be appointed to look into those matters.

MR. H. H. LANGSTON [A.]—Sir, I shall certainly support Mr. Woodward's Resolution, in spite of your explanations, and I have listened most carefully to them. There, nevertheless, remains this deficit, to which the accounts draw notice, and if there was no note of alarm sounded by either of the Honorary Auditors appointed, there at least is before us a fact that we have steadily to face, and it would be most wholesome to the Corporate Body that we should inquire, with no slight hand at all, but with an earnestness that we intend and that we are determined to continue the representative body of British architects, and not to feel as this note of alarm certainly makes me feel. We should not, I submit, calmly take year after year a Report such as this, and look at it as if it were nothing at all, and pass it over, and comfort ourselves with some idea that in the future we shall be right again. Money is drifting away out of our pocket, and we shall have to meet that in some way or another, and if we do not meet it calmly and properly now, it will get worse every year—or at least you have not given us the hope that it is going to be made less every year. It impresses me as important that this mask—for I cannot apply to it any other term—should be ripped off the face, if it is on the face of the present Council—so that we may see behind what these individual expenses are which have been incurred as stated by one of the Honorary Auditors. It is not fair. We are all members of the Institute. We are anxious it should continue, and should prosper. It has passed its jubilee year, and it has done a good act in that year, and I want it still to continue to represent the profession in the country. That is so much in support of the

Resolution. In regard to the value of the copyright, I fail to see that there is any advantage in making those things copyright. If we would wipe away some of that incrustation that seems to surround us, that seems to keep us from being recognised by the British public as a necessity among civilised people—if we would only take every opportunity of letting our opinions be known to the public, we must not be so selfish as to make every Paper read in this room copyright. Let our opinions be known to others, and let them copy and copy as much as they like if there be any value in it. I think that was a most unnecessary expense. I think it was an item of over £16. With these observations I shall certainly support the Resolution, and I hope it will be carried.

MR. JOHN SLATER [F.], B.A.—I shall not detain the Meeting more than a few minutes, but I wish to controvert in the strongest way I can the statements that have been made by one or two people that we are getting worse and worse. It is absolutely untrue, and I for one, as a member of the Council for some years past, should not have the slightest objection to this Committee of Investigation, because I am quite sure if it were elected, and if it did look into the accounts, it would see as clearly as the Council now do the facts as they are, and it would ascertain that there has been no lavish expenditure, that there has been no extravagance, and that, as a matter of fact, instead of getting from bad to worse, we are getting better and better every year. I have not heard a word to-night from Mr. Woodward, who professes to have the interests of the Institute at heart to such an extent that he thinks this Committee essential—I have not heard a word about the estimate which has been formed. As you, Sir, know, better than any one, and as I, as a member of the Finance Committee know, this estimate for the coming year has been most carefully looked into. What is the estimate we publish for the coming year? We say we can never foresee accidental occurrences, we can never foresee some special expenditure we may have to make, such as in reference to M. Chedanne's drawings, and things of that kind; but after the best possible view we can give to the forthcoming year we say the Institute may hope for a balance on the right side of £180. Where is the going from bad to worse? I say I maintain that we are going from good to better. [Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD: That is an estimate.] Of course it is an estimate, and we must make an estimate. As a matter of fact, the Council are not omniscient, the Council are as liable to mistakes as other people; but I maintain that the Council have done their best for the past few years, which have been years of great anxiety to the Council; they have done their very best to promote the interests of the Institute, and they have done all they can to put the finances of the Institute on a sound basis, and, looking at the estimates they have formed for the next year, I say there is no need for fear on the part of the members of the Institute with regard to the financial prospects; there is no need for alarm; on the contrary there is a very fair prospect that at the end of the next year we shall be in a position to say that we have now in this particular year got an income which has exceeded our expenditure by a very perceptible amount. Members seem to entirely forget in the remarks that have been made in this room to-night the excessive expenditure that we have incurred during the last five or six years. What have we done? You know, and members here who care to go into the matter may ascertain the fact, that we have improved these premises. Mr. Todd said that a few years ago our Consols stood at a certain amount, and now they have been depreciated, and we have sold out. That is perfectly true. But what have we done in the course of the last few years? We have purchased £1,146 worth of Architectural Union shares; we have paid for alterations to the premises £1,533;

and we have paid for fittings and other special expenditure over £1,000; and to meet that expenditure we have sold out £2,800 of Consols. That means to anybody who looks at the Finance Account with a rational eye that we have devoted a very large amount of our annual income to increasing the value of the premises to the General Body; and although, as I said before, I should have no possible objection to this Committee being appointed, I say there is no need for it, that the Council have done the best they can, and they have put forward an estimate for the coming year which shows that the deficit is not going to increase but to diminish. There is one point, of course, of which no notice has been taken—that for the last four years we have given £100 a year to the Architectural Association. That is an expenditure on the part of the Institute which I thoroughly endorse and have always supported, and notwithstanding the fact that if we give it to them in this next year we shall diminish the balance which we expect to have, and it is possible that if other serious items of expenditure come before us that we shall not have a balance at all, I for one shall offer no opposition to that grant being made again. But I would ask the Institute to remember that this is an expenditure which, so far as the Institute was concerned, there was no occasion for us to expend; but the Council felt, and the Institute supported them in the feeling, that it was a very essential thing to give assistance to the Architectural Association, a body which is so closely related to us, and a body which most of us are members of, and have the greatest possible respect for. I maintain there is no occasion whatever for this Committee, and I do certainly hope that this meeting to-night will not support the Resolution of Mr. Woodward. If the estimate be looked at in the proper spirit it will be seen there is no need whatever for any Committee of Investigation now.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I am not at all sure that, according to the by-law, this Motion of which no notice has been given can be put; but we are of course anxious not to stifle any discussion; therefore I think I had better now put Mr. Woodward's proposal, which is seconded by Mr. Todd.

MR. E. T. HALL [F.].—Sir, if I may be allowed to say so, this Motion is put a little too hurriedly. In the first place it is absolutely out of order and contrary to By-law 56, which states that "notice of any Motion intended to be submitted to a Business Meeting must be given to the Secretary at least fourteen days before the date of such Meeting." Now upon that I would make this observation: if there is anything in this Motion at all, it is a Motion which has for its basis the alleged fact that the Council have been doing something which requires investigation. Now, Sir, I have never known in any public body or in any public company a committee such as this appointed, unless there has been grave cause shown to make the members believe that something wrong has been done, and I venture to suggest that such a Motion as this is a vote of censure on the Council. [Mr. WOODWARD:—There was no suggestion on my part, and I repudiate it, that any wrong was done by the Council.] I venture to suggest that this, if it is anything at all, is a motion of censure on the Council. It can have no other meaning whatever. Now, Sir, in the first place, the Institute entrusts exclusively by the Charter the management of its expenditure and its affairs to the Council of the Institute. The duties and responsibilities cannot be taken away from them if fifty committees be appointed, because the Charter throws it upon them; therefore, if the Council have been guilty of anything—I shall not say that is improper, but any reckless or unjustifiable expenditure or lack of judgment, the proper and only constitutional course is to dismiss that Council and elect another. Now, Sir, we do hope

to hear some argument which shows that there is a basis for the criticism offered to us. What is it that Mr. Woodward has said? He has made a report, and he has made a valuation of the property of the Institute which shows that we have a valuation here which to all intents and purposes is absurd—that he, not having been appointed valuer for the Institute, but Auditor, says it is about three times what it ought to be. We should expect that he would give some evidence of the fact. The gentlemen who made this valuation some four years ago were Messrs. Rickman, Quaritch, and our late friend Wyatt Papworth. Would anyone suggest you could select three better gentlemen to make a valuation, men who thoroughly knew what they were doing? And against that valuation we have, not a valuation of the Auditors, but of Mr. Woodward, because Mr. Todd says he knew nothing about it. Mr. Woodward says we only make an estimate. Of course it is an estimate, but it is an estimate that is based on common sense. I will endeavour in a few words to show you that it is. We shall probably have a balance, because we shall get £250 a year more income for advertisements in the JOURNAL. That is not an estimate; that is based on the fact of a contract. It is therefore reasonable to say that we have £250 a year more to deal with. We further have reduced by £423 per annum the cost of the JOURNAL. That shows that we are diminishing our expenditure, and therefore it is probable, if we can continue to diminish that expenditure, we shall have a surplus; therefore the estimate is based on common sense. Then it has been asked, How is it we have had all this money expenditure? Among other things we have increased the payment to the Soane Medallists from £50 a year to £100 a year. That is one way in which we have spent our money—and a very good way too. We have, as pointed out by Mr. Slater, given considerable sums of money to the Architectural Association—an excellent thing to do. We have, as Mr. Slater showed you, spent £4,000 in investments or in improvements on this place, and that I think is again a sound and sensible expenditure; but it accounts for deficits. When you spend money in this way those things are not likely to come again. We are not likely to spend £3,000 or £4,000 on these premises for the remainder of our lease, and it is probable, not having that expenditure, that we should have more money to deal with. Then, Sir, it is fair to remark that we have had the misfortune to have our income diminished by the fact of these expenditures. We had an income from Consols in 1893 of £183, in 1895 we only had £77, so that again showed one reason why we should have less balance. Then we had in like manner less income from the Architectural Union Company's shares during the past year than we had before. On all those facts—because those are facts, not speculations—there is every presumption that we shall next year have this balance which is estimated—or have a balance, because out of that I personally hope, when we come to the third division, that we shall reduce it by another grant to the Association. That being so, I have merely addressed these observations to you and to this Meeting with the view of expressing my most earnest hope that the proposer and seconder of the Motion will withdraw it. I think, as I have said before, it cannot be put; but it seems to me that, however it may be, it is a reflection on the Council's management, and I think as such it ought not to be voted by this Meeting. I hope it will not even be submitted to the Meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Woodward, are you content now with the discussion that has taken place, or do you still press your Amendment?

MR. WM. WOODWARD [A.]—Bearing in mind the fact that I have acted as Honorary Auditor of the Institute on

three, perhaps four, occasions, and that the Council have not published, which is a grievance to me, the Auditors' Report, and that we have only done what we conceive to be our duty to the General Body, I do not intend to withdraw the Resolution.

[The Amendment was thereupon put, and lost.]

The Grant to the Architectural Association.

THE CHAIRMAN.—With regard to the third matter, the grant to the Architectural Association, referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Report, that, of course, has already been approved formally by you as part of the Report, and it is therefore before you as a recommendation from the Council.

MR. BERESFORD PITE [A.]—Might I venture, as briefly as possible, in support of the recommendation, to give the Institute the following figures? The Architectural Association has prepared practically 689 students in every year during the past five years for the Institute Examinations. During this year the actual number would be 138 students, and the Association is practically dependent upon the support of the Institute in this matter. I would only put it before the Institute, as the best possible investment of money, to invest it in education.

MR. WM. WOODWARD [A.]—As the Association appears to rely for its existence on the Institute, I certainly shall not oppose the vote.

[The recommendation was then agreed to.]

THE CHAIRMAN.—It only remains to put this Report en bloc which we have practically now passed. [The Motion was put, and carried unanimously.]

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